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PROVINCE OF PERNAMBUCO.

According to the relatorio of the late president of the province of Pernambuco, Dr. Franklin Americo de Menezes Doria, now minister of war in the imperial cabinet, which was presented to the provincial assembly on the 1st of March last, the economic situation of that province has been steadily improving. The disastrous effects of the great famine have quite disappeared and the productive industries of the province have been rapidly recovering from the great prejudices growing out of that terrible calamity. The ex-president, however, does not think that both agriculture and commerce have yet reached that degree of development which the needs of the province demand. On this point he says:

These two industries, principal sources of wealth, are returning to a normal state; but they are very far from meeting the actual necessities, as well as the degree of civilization and material progress which we enjoy. The little which we produce is still by means of processes so expensive and imper-fect that our products can not enter into competition, neither in price nor in quality, with the similar ones of other countries.

Moreover, we import from foreign countries nearly all the manufactured products necessary for our consumption, and in exchange we scarcely export the raw material which, after transformation, is returned to us at an excessive price. More noteworthy, however, is the disproportion which is exhibited by the movement of foreign importation as compared with the exportation of the products of the prov-

To meet these unfavorable influences it is urged that immediate steps be taken to remove all obstacles to the development of home industries. For the encouragement of agriculture are recommended institutions of credit through which money can be obtained at low rates and for long periods, professional instruction, the introduction of lahorers, machines and processes, and the construction of transportation lines into all productive zones. The two principal products of the province, sugar and cotton, have steadily increased during the last three years. The export of these products, in kilogrammes, was as follows:

	sugar	cotton
1877-78	, 90,931,063	3,016,418
1878-79		2,590,050
· One Wa	116.206.066	2.383.627

The cultivation of coffee, though on a small scale, has been steadily increasing. Of small farming, however, the results have not been at all flattering, the province importing largely the very products which could be produced at home. This result is ascribed to the lack of regular transportation to interior localities, by which these products can be quickly and cheaply transported to the seaport markets. Through the encouragement given to the various railway and navigation enterprises of the province it is hoped that these disadvantages will be overcome, and that in good time the production of small crops will be largely increased, at least sufficiently to supply the home demand.

The revenues of the province show a steady increase during the past few years. The receipts of the provincial consulado, which includes the taxes on exports, internal

per cent. additional tax, amounted to a total of 2,484,817\$163 in the fiscal year 1879-80. The receipts of this department for the last five years, less the additional

a	tax,	we	re a	SI	ouo	ws	:				
9	but exclus	• Incl		1879-80	1878-79	1877-78.	1876-77	1875-76	year	fiscal	
	but exclusive of the additional decima tax.	ading fines, c	•	1879-80436,785 853	1878-79495,578 965	1877-78476,611 061	1876-77347,458 Sto	1875-76 95,468*540	export duties		
	itional .	ontribu									
	decima tax.	tions, and ad		802,073 031	662,623 019	629,702 646	621,433 596	803,396\$830	nternal taxes		
		ditional general s		802,073 031 1,104,120 816	846,655 114	792,263 554	712,045 869	642,650\$709	internal taxes consumption tax		
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		Including fines, contributions, and additional general tax of 3 per cent.		2,340,085 292	2,069,300 275	1,959,040 335	1,735,473 684	1,590,419\$061	all sources"	totals,	

The revenue derived through the provincial collector's offices, of which there are 43 in the province, amounted to 338,836\$-979 during the last fiscal year, a decrease of 23,714 \$735 from the receipts of the preced-This falling off is attributed to the effects of the sécch in destroying the sources of revenue. The following table shows the receipts, expenditures and net results of this fiscal department during the last five years:

gross receipts expenses net receipts 299,885\$323 91,416\$222 208,569\$101 1875-76 1876-77 1877-78 326,584 901 104,567 031 222,017 870 396,218 011 124,903 390 271,314 621 96,932 935 265,618 799 65,497 616 273,339 363 362,551 714 1879-80 338,836 979

From the transactions of the provincial treasury during the last fiscal year there resulted an excess of 22,506\$416 from the ordinary receipts and expenditures. The ordinary receipts of the year amounted to 2,896,560\$547, an excess of 261,757\$297 over the estimates. This excess arose chiefly from an increase in receipts from the tax on consumption. The extraordinary receipts for the year, arising from the sums realized on various loans, amounted to 3,206,334\$-912. The ordinary expenditures were 2,-874.054\$131, an excess of 12,510\$218 over the budget estimates. The following table shows the receipts and expenditures of the provincial treasury during the past ten

rears.		
	receipts	expenditures
1870.71	1,821,7525566	1,839,823\$429
1871-72	2,017,971 738	2,235,275 585
1872-73	2,122,078 930	2, 386, 253 333
1873-74	2,062,201 440	2 322,914 367
1874-75	2,449,793.253	2,244,684 025
1875-76	2,652,171 850	2,631,384 542
1876-77	2,550,437 731	2,855,420 883
1877-78	2,749,634 143	2,784,981 238
1878-79	2,838,557 841	2,881,299 413
1879-80	2,896,560 547	2,874,054 131

From this table it will be seen that there have been deficits for seven out of the ten years ahove given. The aggregate deficits for the taxes, consumption taxes, fines, and the 3 decade amount to 1,143,433\$859, and the the province accepts the recommendations

surpluses to 248,447\$708, leaving a net deficit for that period of 894,986\$151. An interesting feature of the table given in the relatorio is the balances of taxes remaining uncollected for each year, and the balances of authorized expenditures remaining unpaid -these amounts not being included in the table above given. The aggregate of uncollected taxes for the decade is 2,048,280\$-581, and the aggregate of authorized expenditures remaining unpaid is 1,425,425 \$-417.

The total dcbt of the province, as determined by the treasury authorities on the 31st of December last, amounts to the sum of 4,450,839\$465. Of this total the sum of 488,839\$465 represents the floating debts of the treasury, and 3.062.000\$ the amount funded in provincial apolices drawing interest at the rates of 7 and 8 pcr cent. Of the apolices emitted at 7 per cent. the sum of 769,000\$ represents the issue in behalf of the Recife Drainage Company, and as loans to three specified parties, all ot which is to be paid back in accordance with the terms of the loans. In addition to this debt, the province owes the sum of 2,594,-317\$098, the provincial quota of the guaranteed interest paid by the imperial govern-ment to the "Recife ao São Francisco" railway shareholders from November, 1858, to June, 1880. Adding this sum, which is an acknowledged debt of the province, to the total above given, and the total debt of Pernambuco at the end of 1880 foots up to 7,045,156\$563.

The imperfect system employed for the collection of imperial taxes in connection with those of the province renders a report of their results very incomplete. Of the interior collector's offices no returns are given. The revenues of the general recebedorsa for the last fiscal year, including 104, 973\$74 1 of deposits, amounted to 808,392\$ 035, an excess of 34,045\$344 over the receipts of the previous year. In the custom house the general receipts during the past three years were as follows:

	from imports	from exports
1877-78	7,295,415\$674	981,903\$732
1878-79	6,914,283 205	926,997 357
1879.80	8,338,913 067	1,369,958 901
1880 (6 ms.)	5,234,077 004	592,119 915

The reccipts of the imperial sub-treasury of Pernambuco during the past two years with a specification of the sources from which the revenues were derived, were as follows:

sources	1878-79	1879-80
Importation	6,992,263\$482	8,437,801\$578
Despacho mar	30,696 670	47,662 223
Exportation	966,550 230	1,409,934 019
Interior	. 1,026,746 308	1,247,454 001
Extraordinary	. 68,213 449	53,118 923
Special revenue	. 40,637 940	53,409 126
Deposits	. 373,090 578	352,551 491
	0.408.108.657	11.601.011 261

Expenditures6,542,575\$491 5,259,212\$122 The increased revenue for the year 1879-80 was due to the general increase in taxation, and also to the increase in the export of the two principal products of the province. It is clear, however, that taxation has been carried to an extreme in Pernambuco beyond which it will not be safe to go. If

of Ex-President Doria with regaid to encouraging agricultural industries, through which liabilities will be incurred in the building of railways, subsidizing steamship companies, establishing loan banks etc., it will probably be found that the practical results will be decreased revenues arising from prohibitive taxation. The true way to encourage such industries is to impose as few burdens upon them as possible and to afford all facilities for buying and selling in open markets. And this is just what the province of Pernambuco and the empire of Brazil are not doing.

THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

During the months of October, November and December next, an "Industrial Cotton Exposition" will be held in the United States at the city of Allanta, Georgia. A company was organized for this purpose a long time since, of which Hon. J. E. Brown, formerly governor of Georgia, is the president. The several other officers were chosen from various parts of the United States in order to give the enterprise a more representative character than it would have were its management confined to the locality where the exposition is to be held.

The scope of the exposition is broad and comprehensive, and it can not fail to command a widespread interest. Although American in its origin and designed to aid the development of the great cotton-producing industry of the Southern States, it is not restricted to American exhibitors, nor will its benefits be confined to American planters and manufacturers. It is designed to solicit exhibits from all parts of the world where cotton and other fibre-producing plants are cultivated, comprising all kinds and classes of machinery used in the preparation and manufacture of cotton, and all classes and descriptions of the manufactured product. The purposes of the exposition will be to obtain information and to compare results upon the following points:

1st.-The practical cultivation of cotton in the field in order to ascertain the best varieties, the most economical method of cultivation, the intelligent use of fertilizers, the picking and preparation for market, etc., etc.

2nd .- The exhibition of all the varieties of cotton, wherever raised, including the stalk, boll, seed cotton, cotton seed, the clean staple, and the staple of the original package or bale. In this department will also be exhibited all the other textile materials as wool, silk, hemp, flax, jute, ramee, etc.

3rd.-The exhibition of all kinds of machinery used in the manufacture of cotton in practical operation, taking the cotton in the boll and producing the complete fabric, including thread, hosing and the different varieties of cloth. This department will also include the different processes in the manufacture of wool, silk, flax, etc., and a display of fabrics from all parts of the world.

4th.-It is proposed to invite the exhibition, in separate buildings, of other national products as tobacco, rice, sugar, naval stores, wheat, corn, coffee, etc.

To attain the most complete results possible the managers of the enterprise are now seeking to procure all the varieties of cotton seed known, so that the plants may be exhibited in growth. In due time the other classes of exhibits, such as the staple, fabric, and machinery employed, will be solicited; and to that end the customary invitations will be sent to all countries interested in the various classes of industry comprised in this enterprise.

The value of this exposition to Brazil is necessarily very great. In the first place this country is capable of producing all, or nearly all of the products to be exhibited.

In some cases the Brazilian product is of a very superior character, and should therefore be subjected to every possible test in order that its good qualities may be known. the second place, the productive industries of this country are in so backward a state, both in cultivation and in preparing the product for market, that no opportunity of this kind should be allowed to pass without obtaining a full and accurate knowledge on all these points. Brazil should seek not only to add to the good results of such an exhibition, but to draw from it such, a mass of practical information as will be of incalculable benefit in the development of her own industries.

From The Grocer, New York, April 30. THE COFFEE AND SUGAR PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

THE SPANISH COLONIES.

The Spanish colonies cover an area of 166,500 square miles, with a population of 8,428,000 souls, Cuba alone measuring 42,440 square miles, with 1,394,516 inhabitants; Porto Rico, 3,580 square miles, with 661,494 inhabitants; and the Philippine Islands 115,400 square miles, with 6,200,000 soils. The leading cities in these colonies are Havana, with 230,000 inhabitants; St. Johns (Porto Rico), with 18,132, and Manila, with 160,000. In spite of ten years of insurrection, now terminated, Cuba has retained its rank as the greatest sugar producing country, although its production has decreased ing cointry, annough its production has excessed. In 1870 Cuba still exported 873,197 tons; 1875, 845,801; in 1876, 674,743; in 1877, 564,533; in 1878, 573,784; in 1879, 770,276 tons of sugar. This decrease has been due to the burning of sugar. fields during the insurrection, to the running away fields during the insurrection, to the running away of slaves, to partial emancipation, to unpropiotous weather, and, finally, to heavy taxation, eripiling the means of planters. Considering the fearful and protracted political and social crisis through which Cuba has passed since 1869, it is wonderful indeed that the island should have been capable ol doing as well as it did in the way of sugar production. According to the act of emancipation passed last year, Cuba will be rid of slavery within about seven years from now, by a gradual process, which will not disturb labor much; Chinese coolies will, in the meantime, be imported in numbers large enough eep up at least the present rate production, the more so as improved agricultural machinery will assist in doing so.

In Porto Rico slavery was, meanwhile, wholly and Porto Arce savery was, meanwhite, would also shed. This was a comparatively easy task, for there were only about 75,000 slaves in a population of 661,494 souls. Labor was, therefore, not disconganized even for a single day, there being a native white population, the peasant portion of which, descended from convicts introduced in former contributes a valuable field below the contributes a valuable field below. centuries, constitutes a valuable field labor.

PORTO RICO'S EXPORT.

Sugar, quintals soo lbs. Sp. 1,659,519 1,235,060	4,922,707	Coffee, guintals 100 lbs. Sp. 171,885 136,640	Tobacco quintals 51,364 48,712
Cotton.	Hides. R	um. To	ial export

1878..... 150 6,477 4,620 39,247 10,422,40 1877..... 220 12,864 10,072,000

The droughts or hurricanes do not interfere Both coffee and sugar production is likely to remain steadily on the increase in the island from now forward, for it is as fertile as Cuba and its geo graphical position as favorable.

The Philippine Islands are a magnificent colony; every element of prosperity is there combined receive element of prosperity is incre communer— irroperal climate, a fertile soil, plenty of cheaplabor and an uhrivalled geographical position. Un-fortunately, Spain does not seem to fully realize the value of this jewel. This, to a certain extent, is no doubt due to the great distance from the mother country. Aside therefrom, the colohy has one drawback—earthquakes—but they do not crip-ple its agricultural productiveness. Although the quality of Mnills sugar does not come up to that of Cuba and Porto Rico, the productive capacity of ol Cuba and Porto Rico, the productive capacity of the Philippine Islands is as great no doubt, as that In 1878 the islands exported \$17,470,305 worth of produce, \$58,070 of which consisted of sugar. The remaining products are hemp, coffee, tobacco, cigars, and mother of pearl shells. People in Spain now begin to take more interest in this colony, and eventually it may become one of the leading sugar and coffee producing countries.

NETHERLAND INDIA

The colonial history of the Netherlands is one of the most interesting on record. While fighting for their independence against powerful and rich Spain, they captured from the Portuguese, who were tem-porarily Spanish subjects, the valuable colonies now held by them in the extreme East, and, with the exception of the Cape, even knew how to defend that lanearer the figure -Eds. Navs.

them against England during a series of maritime warfare with the latter. Since the Napoleonic wars Holland has, so to say, withdrawn from the Euro pean political checkerboard, except the short period pean political checkerboard, except the short period of 1830, which separated Belgium from her. Sh has concentrated all her attention upon Java, Si-matra, Borneo and the surrounding islands. The government took in hand the economical and agri-cultural management of the colonies while favoring the national merchant marine to the utmost. Labor difficulties there were none; there were plenty of natives amenable to steady field labor, and they were enrolled wholesale at moderate wages under a m more humane than either slavery or serfdom and by going to work systematically, scientific and practically, Java and portions of the remain islands were converted into gardens. For some years past railroads have been built in Java, and years past railroads have been built an extmor-libolland displays in this improvement an extmor-dinary amount of energy. Only last month she bought of Krupp 50,000 tons of steel rails, the d lot ordered at Essen.

second lot ordered at Essen.

Holland being the richest country in Europe considering the number of its inhabitants; and a nation of close calculating merchants, admirably governed, and activity there all centering on colonies unrivalled in point of resources, this naturally produces extraordinary results, and both the quantity and quality of sugar and coffee in Java and elsewhere in Dutch India are steadily in the ascendant, with the exception of occasional short crops, which are, of coarses, unavoidable, even under the best are, of course, muavoidable, even under the best

Nor is Holland afraid of an expensive war if she deems it necessary to secure control over a semi barbarous dependency, like, for example, the

tarnarous dependency, like, for example, inc famous pepper country, Acheen, now happily sub-dued after years of an obstinate and costly struggle. To the United States the growing prosperity of Java and Sumatra is of no small interest, for we draw from there excellent Java and Padang coffee, pepper, nutmegs and mace, and a sngar, much ap-preciated, in increasing quantities. The joint col-onies of Holland, including Surinam in South America, and Curaçoa, measure an area of 750,00 square miles, with a population of 27,000,000 souls. There were imported into Netherland India in thou sands of guilders :

	Imported 1876		Exported 1876
By the government	5,119		51,168
By private firms	116,392		162,351
Totals	121,511		213,519
	Imported 1877		Exported 1877
By the government	27,638		57,117
By private firms	126,067	21.1	163,392
. Totals	153,705		220,509
of which exports there were	:		

	1876 1877
By the government 46,692 54,209	
By private firms31,618 34,348	66,362 62,583
Tin————————————————————————————————————	Indigo-1877
By the government 4,476 2,893	
By private firms 3,656 2,389	2,966 3,791
and for private account:	

Cloves & Hides Nutmegs Rice 1876... 1,325 1,933 1,141 23,756 1877... 1,511 3,228 2,393 28,280 2,554

Quinine bark is since becoming a valuable article of production in Java. There are now in operation in Java 240 miles of railway and 343 building, of telegraphs, there are in operation in Java and Su-matra together, 3,362 miles on shore, and a cable between both ol 65 miles. Since the Suez Canal was opened the number of large steamers between Holland and Netherland India is multiplying rap-

In Brazil the labor question is a subject which absorbs the attention of the people at large and the planters in particular, a great deal more than even in Cuba. There are now left in Brazil in slavery about half a million blacks,* and it will take between ten and fifteen years, even under the operation of the emancipation law of September, t87t, before they are all liberated. Meanwhile, the number of hands devoted to field labor diminthe number of hands devoted to field labor dimin-lishes, i. e., slaves as they get lree quit the planta-tions' and increase the population of the cities in great numbers, and there are no coolies to take their place. Brazil, therefore, last year made a treaty with China for the importation of coolies from there, but it takes time before they can be procured, for the distance is great. While, there-fore as it is the situation is marthing but the accordore, as it is the situation is nnything but cheerful, fore, as it is the situation is anything out cheering, the emancipation question, i. a., the speedier abolition of slavery, has begun to be agitated quite openly and with a great deal of persistency, dividing Brazil into two carps. By way of compromise and in order to bridge over matters for the moment.

the province of San Paulo, the great coffee pcoducing region, has passed a local law putting a heavy fine upon inter-provincial slave traffic. Thus matters stand, without threatening any pe disturbances or riots or slave-risings, but yet holding a prospect of continued uneasiness on the score of labor. Both coffee and sugar, if their production is to go on expanding as it has done for the past twenty years in Brazil, require a steady supply of hand that can be depended upon while the demand them.

As long as the present Emperor Pedro II lives nothing immediately injurious to the planting interest is, however, seriously apprehended, for his influence is too great; his ch racter is opposed to all precipitation in reform, whether political, social or economical. Whatever conflicting or incoherent elements there may be smouldering beneath the ould he be taken away suddenly, the regency to follow may not posses the necessary authority and tact to prevent mischief. To the world at large and to the grocery interest in particular, this Brazilian labor question is, therefore, not an indifferent one, for any very serious disorganization of work in the coffee districts there might seriously curtail pro-

importance which coffee and sugar hold is Brazilian exportation the following few figures will

BRAZILIAN EXPORT.

	In 10	oo milreis
	1877-78	1878-79
Coffee	1877-78 110,206	113,482
Cotton	. 6,764	9,906
Sugar	20,976	21,812
Paragusy tea	3,304	2,716
Hides	9,551	8,353
Tobacco	6,921	7,180
India rubber	11,742	10,961
Diamonds	1,183	945
Gold dust and bars	2,136	2,222

Import Export
1877-78 163,516,800 186,349,200 163,505,800 204,058,500

A great means of incilitating the production of coffee, sugar, &c, both in the valleys and on the mountain plateau of Sin Paulo, has been the iapid extension of railways, doing away with the conveyance on mules' backs, so expensive and preons during the rainy sesson, and much is due carons during the ramy season, and much is due to the present Emperor in pushing their construction, although it is complained that various lines have been injudiciously planned and now weigh heavily on the public exchequer, which guaranteed the interest thereon. Total lines now in operation, 1,927 miles; telegraphs, 4,373. Many economists also blame Brazil for levying an export duty on its produce, a tax coming directly out of the prochees of the producer. But this concerns their own

A NEW TRIBUTARY.

The Diario do Gram Pará of the 29th April contains the following notice of the discovery of a new Amazonian tributary by the intrepid French explorer, M. Charles Weiner. It is believed that this tributary has heretofore been totally unknown to geographers, and that it ranks among the largest of the Amazon.

The distinguished French explorer, C. Weiner, whose enterprises are known to just discovered a great river, on his return journey to Quito, which is totally unknown to geographers. These are the terms which, on the 26th of March, he communicates his discovery to us:

"On board of the Brazilian launch I have had the strange fortune of discovering a great and beau-tiful river, situated between the Anallega and the Ucayali, whose mouth was known by the name of Sanizia by some Indians of the Cocamas tribe. It is a great pleasure, in an epoch in which we

are beginning to know the globe, to travel 400 kilometers in an unknown region in which whites or aborigenes have never set their feet.

I have already ascended 120 kilometers of a tributary, always in a good channel of four fati

As the fact is interesting in itself and an honor to the Brazilian marine, I hasten to communicate it to your estimable Diario, so intereated in its country's growth."

-"In a country like Brazil, which has so great a necessity for European immigration, it seems to us that the only motive for wishing laborers is not sufficient enough for the acquisition of this people the Chinese dissimilar in both race and customs. It is possible that on an occasion of need, the Chinese will serve for agricultural labors, but they will remain incontestibly as a continuation of the slave race and, in view of general interests, they can be come even a noxious element in the country.

ANOTHER IMPOSTURE.

Some three months ago a young man entered our office and presented a letter of introduction from the proprietors and editor of the Chicago Daily News, in which he was represented to be a correspondent for all the leading journals of that city, and the agent of a benevolent society known as "The United States and German Emigration Company." The general appearance and manners of this individual, Maurice A. Schwab, the suspicious appearance of his letter of introduction which bore the marks of forgery on its face, and the highly questionable character of his scheme, were all clear indications of a projected swindle. To prove this we forwarded Mr. Schwab's letter of introduction to the editor of the Daily News, to which the following response has just been received:

THE DAILY NEWS Chicago, April 11,'81.

Dear Sir:

The letter you enclose is a forgery and
Mr. Schwab is unquestionably a fraud.
Through some means he secured some of our letter-heads—doubtless stealing them—
and on these has forged the letter which

The statement that Mr. S. has been an attaché of this paper, or any other in Chi-cago, is untrue, as is also his claim that he is the authorized agent of a German relief society. I should esteem it a favor if you would render him harmless by a publica-tion of the facts in the Rro NRWS.

Truly yours,
M. E. STONE

O. C. James, Esq.

In view of the fact that Mr. Manrice A. Schwab has gathered in his little harvest of honors and profits, we fear that the foregoing disclosure comes a little late. During the brief month in which he enjoyed the unbounded hospitality of the department of agriculture, the Jornal do Commercio, and the Chinese-seeking officials and planters of São Paulo, he was the object of every possible attention, and the recipient of many marked favors and special benefits. The newspapers praised his ridiculous scheme of sending an overflow of German emigration from the United States to Brazil, and the leading journal of the empire took him in and gave substantial support to his pretensions, The minister of agriculture received him with outstretched arms, favored him with official letters of introduction and free railway passes, and gave him the moral backing of the most influential department in the Brazilian government. In São Paulo he was received with newspaper commendation and with great cordiality on the part of both officials and planters. He did not succeed in getting any one to take his fictitious German emigrant, but he found many who wanted the Chinese so ardently that they were quite willing to pay an advance for their acquisition. And so, Mr. Schwab returned from the leading province of the empire full of honors and with wellfilled pockets, and the April steamer of the American line took him back home in quest of some hundreds of Chinese laborers

The famous showman, Barnum, became convinced a long time since that there is nothing which men like so well as humbig and this little enterprise of Mr. Maurice A. Schwab is one more proof to the truth of that statement. Schwab was not a clever rascal; neither was Chan Reticker. And yet both of these common rogues succeeded in duping two successive ministers of agriculture, and in obtaining honors and favors which no honest business man could get in a lifetime of useful service. We have but little sympathy for men, be they ministers or planters, who are so easily and so significantly duped. Nothing could be easier than the detection of nearly every one of these swindlers; and yet who ever heard of a Brazilian official going to a responsible American official or business house to inquire after the character and pretensions of these rascals? These disclosures will not afford pleasant reading to many trusting souls, but it is to be hoped that they will teach a lesson which will not be forgotten by the time another swindler

URUGUAYAN TROUBLES.

According to late advices from Montevideo the government has absolutely forbidden newspapers to discuss political questions, or to criticise any public official. The penalty is a fine of five thousand dollars. This little state of Uruguay is called a republic, possesses the semblance of a representative government, and is presided over by an official who bears the misapplied title of president. The nominal president of this nominal republic is Dr. F. A. Vidal, but the real autocrat of the country is one Colonel M. Santos, the minister of war. A short time since several newspaper offices were broken into and destroyed by a mob of ruffians, some of them military men in civilian dress, who seem to have been inspired by no less a personage than this despotic minister himself. For a long time there has been neither security for life nor property, except for those who serve the government. The commerce and industries of the country have been seriously injured, immigration has been checked, and many citizens have been killed or driven away to seek an asy lum elsewhere from the merciless batted and vulgar ambition of a petty tyrant. One of the fairest and most fertile countries in South America is being wasted and depopulated by nothing less than an inexcusable, contemptible partizan warfare-a warfare which has no other cause than the petty ambition of a vulgar politician, and which can have no other result than the destruction of life and property, and the brief enjoyment of stolen authority. Were the revenues of the country worth stealing or her political importance worth the struggle for administrative leadership, we might then understand the causes for all this unending discord, revolution and bloodshed. But as it is, there seems to be but little left worth the stealing, and little honor worth the possessing. The fight is not for spoils, but simply for personal revenge and power. It is a pity that the administration of Uruguay could not again pass into the hands of Colonel Latorre, the only man who has been able to give security for life and property, and to keep down these petty revolutionary outbreaks. Tyrant that he was, he certainly knew the elements with which he had to deal, and the best measures to employ in controlling them. Although despotic to the last degree, he gave such security to commercial and industrial enterprises as they have never since enjoyed. We are no advocates of the form of government represented by Latorre, but beside that of Santos it is infinitely preferable. The Brazilian government, however, has yielded to the protest of Colonel Santos and has ordered Latorre away from the Uruguayan frontier. The former will now feel himself free to devote his whole attention to his enemies. Men will be shot in the streets, private houses will be pillaged, newspapers will be suppressed, property will be stolen and destroyed, and a reign of terror will crush out every semblance of personal liberty throughout the whole country. There is but one end to all this wretched business - and that is foreign interference. Our Uruguayan neighbors should understand-and that speedily-that if they continue to show themselves incapable of self-government and unable to repress this unending reign of partizan war and bloodshed, some other government will feel compelled to interfere. And such an interferance will receive the approbation and

support of the whole civilized world.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

-Uberaba. Minas Geraes, is to have a cottor

-Letters of freedom under the emancipation le re delivered to 59 slaves at Juiz de Fóra on the 1st instant.

Goyaz papers of the last of April report inroads of the Cayapó Indians. Considerable loss has been sustained in the Rio Verde and Rio Bonito settle

-Manaos advices of the 10th ult. state that the Amazonas provincial assembly is discussing a bill imposing a tax of 2,000\$ upon the registry of every imported into the province.

-The director of the São Paulo provincial pos office has seut a circular to the agencies throughout the province forbidding the practice of allowing ination of letters by persons not belonging to

-A telegram from Bahia on the 24th announced that the Mercantil and Bahia banks will loan the province the sum of 1,200,000\$, receiving therefor provincial apolices at 95, redeemable in twenty provincial apolices at 95, redeemable years, and drawing 6 per cent, interest.

-The recently adopted budget in Rio Gmade do Sul elevates the decima urbana Sul elevates the decima urbana to 10 per cent, and abolishes the exemption in favor of widows and orphans. The decima urbana has heretofore been collected at the rate of 9 per cent.

-An assassination took place at Buritys, district of Franca, São Paulo, on the 10th ult, in which José Antonio Franco was killed by his neighbor Graciano Bonifacio de Sant' Anna in a dispute about some damages to the latter's plantation.

-A project is now before the São Paulo provincial assembly authorizing the city of São Paulo to borrow 50,000\$ to meet the debts of the city council contracted in the work of street paving. The interest to be paid must not exceed 8 per

-A fine gold watch in a silver case has been presented to Mr. Charles Henry Williams, of Cocaes, Minas Geraes, as a mark of appreciation for his invaluable services in securing liberation of the Catta Branca blacks illegally held in slavery in the Morro Velho mines

-The Correio Mercantil, of Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, relates that a slave stole some ribs at the slaughter house of Teixeira & Leite on the 17th ult., and was caught in the act by the overseer. Or being detected the slave drewn knife and attacked the overseer, but was overcome by other slaves in the place. He was then sent to the jail to be whipped.

-The Commercial Association of Rio Grande sent n telegram to the imperial government on the 19th ult., in accordance with a formal resolution previously taken, protesting against the late act of the Rio Grande provincial assembly in elevating the export tax on jerked beef to four per cent. The hants of Rio Grande charge that the tax is industry of the province.

-- A bill was introduced into the São Paulo pro vincial assembly on the 23rd ult. authorizing the vincian assembly on the 25th and authorizing the emission of one thousand provincial apolices of 1,0005 each at 6 per cent, per annum, redeemable in twenty years. The proceeds are to be used in aiding the city of São Paulo to fund its street paving and to complete the paving of the streets the city. The announced purpose of the bill is to aid the city to raise money at a lower rate of interest, the rate otherwise paid being to per cent.

-An Uruguayan journal relates that on the 15th of April the jailer of that place, one Nicomedes Basa, went to the house of Henriqueta Caldeira and asked her to go to his house to see his wife who was ill." Henriqueta took a little girl of eleven years with her and started out with Basú to visit his wife. Under the pretext that he had moved, Basú led the two outside the town to a lonely place, where he suddenly attacked them with knocking them down and leaving them as dead, The little girl's skull was fractured, and she will Basú escaped and had not idvices. The frequency and probably not recover. Basin of been arrested at last advices. brutality of these occurrences is giving Uruguayana a very unsavory reputation.

-The provincial budget of Rio Grande do Sul for the fiscal year 1881-82 fixes the total receipts and expenditures of the province at 2,586,856\$380. The budget as originally introduced fixed the receipts at 2,044,000\$ and the expenditures at 2,702, 244\$200, Icaving a deficit of 658,244\$200. Unde the leadership of Senator Silveira Martins, a com mission undertook to balance the budget, which was eventually done, even to calculating a receipt of 380 reis. It's a genuine triumph in the science For the coming ye ficit—for the budget coming year Rio Grande will decrees otherwise The modesty of the commission in not figuring out a surplus is eminently noteworthy, for it would have been just as easy and much more satisfactory than the result already obtained.

-The April receipts of the Manáos custom ionse amounted to 46,415\$703.

-There were exceptionally heavy frosts in the vicinity of Baependy, Minas Geraes, on the 20th, aist and sendult

—A comet has been discovered by some one a Sorocaba, province of São Paulo. It was sporting around on the horizon in a southwest by west

-A Santarem correspondent of the Diario do Gram Pará, under date of the 8th ult., reports the closing of the rubber and castanha season in that locality. The cacao crop is reported as medium in

-A new steamer for the Amazon Navigation Company, the Mauá, nrrived at Pará from Glasgow on the 11th ult. The Mand is an iron side-wheel vessel, 181 feet in length and 28 feet in breadth, and is designed for service on the Amazon.

-The volume of water in the Amazon ster ose during the past month, the overflow along the lower river being very great. Considerable damage has been done in many localities. The waters are expected to full during the present month.

-Fresh beef of a very bad quality costs from 700 o 800 reis per kilo in Pará. The people are looking for government help-while an inexhaustible supply of fish is at their f fish is at their very doors waiting to be We fear some future caricaturist will adopt the spoon as the material symbol of government in

-The minister of justice has disapproved the act of the president of Pará in accepting the relinanishment of the office of iniz municipal of Monte-Alegre, by Manuel Smoothness Po. The minister orders that Manuel Smothness shall resume his office, and then petition the imperial government for permission to resign.

—The Manãos provincial assembly has adopted two subsidy bills. The first authorizes a subsidy to the Manáos steam navigation company for a ser vice on the Acre and Javary rivers authorizes n ten years contract for a direct line between Manaos and New York, the subsidy to be 12,000\$ during the first five years and 10,000\$ during the second.

-The stock-raisers and butchers of Para have been discussing the question of supplying that city with fresh beef. The president of the province presided over their deliberations. The general opinion seems to be that the provincial government must encourage stock-raising, protect the industry already established on the island of Mnrajo, improve the means of communication, and reform the

-The Bahia provincial assembly recently author --The Bahia provincial assembly recently authorized the government of that province to contract a loan for the service of its public debt. Under this authorization the president has borrowed the sum of 1,200,000\$ at 6 per cent. per annun, redeemable in 20 years. The new applies are to be issued at 95. The loan is taken by the two Bahia have the Bahia the Bahia the Bayes Managalit kiden 800.005 and issued at 95. The loan is taken by the two Bahia banks—the Banco Mercantil taking 800,000\$, and the Banco da Bahia 400,000\$. A part of this loan will be applied to the substitution of provincial apolices falling due at the end of the present month

apaties taining due at the can of the tree present month ——In the relatorio of the rething president of Bahia, Barão de S. Francisco, the estimanted receipts of the province for 1881-82 are given at 2,4969,4618, and the expenditures at 3,243,7544189 —a deficit of 274,293\$189. The Monitor of the 6th ult., however, does not accept this sum as the real deficit for that year. Taking the estimated receipts from the 200\$ and roo\$ export tax on slaves, 145,000\$, which will be non-productive, an excess of 52,703\$472 over the estimates for the support of poor prisoners, which is warranted by the actual annual increase in that item, the increase of interestimate which is based on the presdebt, the Monitor sums up the deficit at 404,596\$-661, or 500,000\$ in round numbers, instead of 274,293\$189. The deductions of the Monitor certainly seem unanswerable. The item for poor prisoners was estimated at 76,283\$712 for the current year, while the actual expenditure already amounts to 114,000\$. Besides, the interest upon a floating debt of over one thousand contos, and upon a rail way and public works expenditure of not accounted for in the estimates, all of which will be unavoidable items of expenditure -and deficitin the year 1881-82.

Statistics sometimes make queer comparisons For instance: in 1880 the little island of Hayti bought 5,274,395 pounds of American soap, while Brazil bought only 1,324,852 pounds. Perhaps the Haytians ate it!

-The president of this province has decided to voke the act of December 18, 1880, relative to lottery drawings, and to adopt the system of lotteries of 100,000\$, with 10,000 tickets, and 1,700 prizes of the value of 60,400\$, including a grand prize of 20,000\$. From each one of these drawings the government will derive a direct tax of 25,000\$ and a stamp tax of 1,500\$.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet, the French packet of the 15th., and Royal Mail packet of the 24th. of the month,

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the comnercial report and price current of the market, a table of freights and charters, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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Rto de Janetro, June 5th, 1881.

THE superintendent of the American steamship line has notified the Brazilian government that Messrs. John Roach & Son withdraw from the contract for a mail service between New York and Rio de Janeiro, because the former has imposed a call at the port of Maranhão and has not paid the subsidy agreed upon.

We are informed that the fariff commission, whose work was so nearly completed, has totally collapsed, and that the new revision will not go into operation on the 1st of July. 'The clamors of the native industries for more protection on some articles, and less protection on others, has so confused the commission that it has given up the task in despair. The minister of finance will probably inaugurate another revision, on a different basis, at an early day.

THE Tribuna Liberal of São Paulo, under the inspiration of Deputy Martin Francisco, is congratulating itself and the slave-holders of São Paulo upon the assumption that the United States government has removed Minister Hilliard because of the part which he has taken in the recent abolition movement in Bmzil. In view of the fact that the Tribuna never had the slightest ground for this charge, and in view of the further fact that it is wholly devoid either of truth or plausibility, its congratulations may be accepted for just what they are worth-nothing. The basis for the Tribuna's statement is the item which we gave the journals of this city concerning the change, in which it was distinctly stated that Mr. Hilliard had resigned. In our own comments on the retirement of Mr. Hilliard and the promotion of Mr. Osborn we stated distinctly that Mr. Hilliard's resignation was sent in a long time since. Furthermore, some months since we stated that President Hayes and his cabinet warmly approved the course which Mr. Hilliard had taken, and had so expressed themselves. All these statements were made with a full and definite knowledge of the facts, and they were made without qualification. And yet the semi-official journal of São Paulo, inspired by a prominent member of the Chamber of Deputies and a would-be Senator, sees fit to publish a falsehood and to reiterate it. Our esteemed contemporary should remember that statements of this character are too easily checked to be made with impunity. There can be no objection to a discussion of Mr. Hilliard's course, or his views on the subject of slavery, provided always that the courtesies of a fair and honorable criticism are observed; but when it is found convenient to base such a criticism upon a falsehood, a journal

at once forfeits all claims upon the respect and confidence of the public. We had hoped to see our contemporary correct its misstatement when the facts were more fully given by the Correct Paulistano, the Provincia de São Paulo, and by ourselves, but in vain; there has been nothing but a reiteration of the falsehood. There is no need for further discussion.

At the beginning of last month the Amazonas provincial assembly had a project under discussion for the encouragement or the stock-raising and agricultural industries of that province. By the terms of the bill the sum of 30,000\$ per annum is set apart for the encouragement of these industries, to be awarded in premiums of 5,000\$ each on the following conditions: 1st, to stockraisers who shall create grazing fields on their own property of an extent sufficient to support 200 head of cattle and the horses needed for the service of the estate, together with the requisite cattle stalls, dwelling houses, etc.; 2nd, to agriculturists who shall cultivate and maintain upon their own lands orchards of coffee, cacáo, or rubber trees of not less than 10,000 producing The government engages to send a trees. commission to report whenever any stockraiser or agriculturist thinks himself entitled to the premium, the expenses to be borne by the province in case of award, or by the applicant in case the commission decides against him. The impartial administration of a law of this character should be productive of the best possible results, and it is highly creditable to the provincial legislature of Amazonas that such a measure has found a place in its discussions. It would be better perhaps were the province to offer premiums for competitive results, the money to be paid to one competitor in each separate industry upon the best product for the year. The effort, however, to encourage these industries in the way proposed must produce good results, and the purpose should receive hearty commendation. will be observed that the measure is singularly practical in its purposes, in that it has chosen those industries for encouragement which are suited to the province. There is no nonsense about exotic industries which can be carried out only at a loss; there are no dreams, nor jobs, nor speculations. The premiums are to be paid upon the realization of certain specified results, and those results in themselves are prime sources of wealth to the people and to the province. We heartily wish success to the measure, and to the province which thus recognizes the true basis of its wealth and prosperity, and seeks to "give it practical encouragement,

LOCAL NOTES.

-The department of justice has absorbed 29,500 passes over the city trainways.

There will be no dissolution of the General Assembly as has been currently reported. The ministers are now preparing their reports tor the coming August session.

—The government has definitely approved, with some slight modifications, the work of the commission appointed to divide the empire into electoral districts.

—Among the recipients of free government passes on the transways of this city is the chief engineer of the Dom Pedro II railway prolongation, who receives 1,200.

—The increase of deposits in the savings bank of this city during the first half of May was 15,502\$-939. The total amount on deposil on the 15th ult., was 10,353;518\$948.

—The Emperor visited the building occupied by the juries of this city on the 24th inst. He is said to have been thoroughly disgusted with the loungers about the place and the wretched state of the building. It is not known what he thoughl of the jury.

—We are indebted to the Standard, of Buenos Aires, for a copy of President Rock's message to the Argentine Congress, which our enterprising contemporary has translated into English and publishelin a very convenient pamphlet of thirty-six pages. —The government has issued orders that the monitors favary and Solimões, the corvet Bahiana, and the transport Purus shall be prepared for service.

—The Emperor has conferred the commenda of the Order of Christ upon Mr. Joseph Mawson, superintendent of the Bahia and São Francisco railway.

railway.

—The committee of medical students appointed to obtain subscriptions for the family of Dr. Pientznauer, the physician who committed snielde because his landlord insisted on his paying his rent, has finally completed its labors. The results are nine government apolices of 1,0005 each, and a surplus of 74%. Suicide in this case seems to have been better and surer even than a life insurance policy.

—Consumers of French brandy will be pleased to note the following significant fact. In 1880 the United States exported 11,418,506 gallons of distilled spirits, of which 8,219,663 gallons went to ports of Southern Europe. France and Spain took nearly seven million gallons. It may not be that all this quantity of distilled spirits, vulgarly called whisky, is manufactured into prime old brandy, but the probabilities are greatly in favor of that result.

the probabilities are greatly in favor of that result.

—The chief of police has undertaken to suppress of the summer of the police has undertaken to suppress of the summer of the plan is eminently worthy of the present chief. For the detection, or attempted detection of every rogue, a dozen housest men must be subjected to every possible annoyance. Would it not be well, however, to infuse a little discipline into the police force at the same time, and to improve the courts?

—According to the American Correspondence the last official census of Venezuela shows that that little republic has a total of 3,222 generals in active service and in reserve. Of these, 8,000 were appointed by the present presidential incumbent, Gen. Guzman Blanco. The number of subaltern officers and privates does not appear, owing probably to their insignificence beside that gallant army of generals. With so many great and gallant men, there is certainly a brilliant future before the pseudo-republic of Venezuela.

repulsic of Venezuela.

—On the afternoon of the 31st ult. Mr. Maurice Gran, manager of the French Opera company now at the Dom Pedro II theatre, received a prohibition from the chief of police against the representation of the comic opera La Muscatte, announced for that evening, on the ground that the Conservatorio Dramatica had cancelled its license. A fine of 50\$ was also imposed upon Mr. Grau because some members of his company had not observed the corrections in the libretto, the evening previous, which the Conservatorio had made in granting the license. An order was also issued by the juits do Meatro forbidding the substitution of any other opera for the one suppressed, a piece of petty tyranny quite as contemptible as it was annoying. At the first representation of La Mascatte the evening before, the Emperor and Empress were present, remaining until the close of the last act. The theatre was crowded and the audience expressed their opinions on the censorship of the Conservatorio by warmly applanding the nectors who disregarded the alterations in the libretio. It is asserted by the Gaseta de Noticius that while the Conservatorio had a right to make such changes as it pleased and to impose a fine for any unon-compliance, it had not the right to withdraw the license. Much less, also, had the jaiz a right to forbid the representation of any other opera. Owing to this petty act there was no representation at the Don Pedro II theatre on the 31st, and the money received for admission—there would have been a full house—was returned on the

Woman are executed by the Train of the Tormit relates an anusing story of the travels of a Brazilian steward who, was left at Lisbon by the Vitat de Oitevirad because of sickness. On leaving the hospital, the Brazilian vice consul paid his passage home on a sailing vessel, instead of one of the many steamers calling there. The sailing vessel went to Valença for cargo, and then to Trieste, where the steward, Bogliaco, disembarked. The vice consul al Trieste sent him to Genoa, where the consul sent him to to Nice because he could not pay his passage to Brazil—about 65%. From Nice the vice consul sent him on to Toulon, where the vice consul kindly paid his passage to Marseilles. The consul at Marseilles applied to the consul at Paris for instructions, and while the case was heing debated poor Bogliaco struck out for himself once more and took passage for Brazil on a Mexican vessel in the capacity of a servant. From Marseilles the vessel will go to Naples, thence to Barcelona, and thence to Brazil. And in the meantime the consular officials into whose hands it was his hard lot to fall, are now frantically striving to get back the heggarly amounts which they expended on an unfortunate man whom sickness had left destitute in a foreign land. There won't be any fireworks when Bogliaco arrives, but there will probably be one long sigh of relief at a final delivery from consular incapacity and

:—The Canadian and Brazilian Direct Steamship Company will inaugurate their service this month with the steamers Clevette, Nobo and Pazzo, chartcredt, the first steamer leaving this port for Halifax and Montreal about the middle of this month,

—The petition of a large number of leading coffee exporters in favor of using any custom-house wharf for shipping coffee was published in the *Fornal of the 30th all. The general sentiment seems to be decidedly against the monopoly now enjoyed by the Dom Pedro II dock company.

—Among the passengers by the Royal Mail packet Tamar which arrived on the 30th ult., was the celebrated Portuguese explorer, Major Serpa Pinto. He is said to have come to Bazil to present a copy of his book to the Emperor. A public demonstration was made by several Portuguese societies of this city in honor nf his arrival.

—The first meeting of the British athletic amateurs for this season is announced for the 24th, inst. The success of last season's meetings and the renewed interest in out-door, sports-lead to a belief that the coming meeting will be one of unusual success. We bespeak for the anateurs a full attendance and an overflowing cash box.

--The Urngunyan envoy, Don Matheo Magarinos Cervantes, who recently came to Brazil on a special mission, sailed for Montevideo on the French packet Congo of the 25th ult. His mission was to secure the internment of Colonel Latorre at some interior locality in Rio Grande do Sul, and he returns successful. Latorre has been ordered to leave Jaguarão, and to take up his residence at Porto Alegre. The impeding revolution in Urugany, however, may nijest all these precantions.

—The American packet City of Para, Capt. M. B. Crowell, arrived in port on the 29th nlt., after a successful passage of 24 days. She brought New York dates of the 5th ult. Among the new officers on this tripis Purser James B. Docharty, to whom we are indebted for late papers, and Dr. O. C. Smith. The passenger list includes the names of, Albert G. Goodall, Esq., president of the American Bank Note Company, and daughter; W. S. Baillie, Esq., and wife; and John C. White, Esq., U. S. secretary of legation.

—We are informed that Mr. Herbert H. Smith, accompanied by his wife and two assistants, came out from New York on the City of Pard as far as Pará, with the purpose of exploring the upper tributaries of the 'Amazon. The expedition is made under the patronage of the *American Naturalist, and will occupy some two or three years. "Mr. Smith has already spent considerable time on the lower Amazon, and is familiar with the work before him. He is best known as the author of a recent work on Brazil, entitled "The Amazon and the Coast."

-It is reported that the director of municipal works in this city intends to present a project for re-paving the Ouvidor' at an early day. The project comprises a wooden pavement with a central gutter covered with iron for the purposes of surface drainage. (Several water-cocks will be placed at different points for use in cleaning the street and in case of fire. The improvement is a very desirable one, and now that the transit of vehicles through the street is prohibited the selection of wooden blocks for paving certainly seems to be smtable in every respect.

—The Gazeta da Tarde of the 28th ult. relates that a Portuguese subject named Manoel José Braga was arrested in São Paulo on teryth of April on suspicion of being the escaped murderer "Russinho." He was brought to this city on the 19th and was consmitted to the house of detention without either warrant or any other legal process. Here he renained until the 24th ult.—thirty-four days—when the order for his release was given, the chief of police being unable to discover any proofs is to his supposed identity. Braga was seriously ill at the time of his release, his imprisonment having aggravated an incurable disease of the aorta. At the petition of the unfortunate man to have his passage paid to São Paulo, where he was arrested, the chief of police bade him make his claim upon the imperial government. He then went to the Portugaese consul for assistance and, after some delays, succeeded in getting redress to the tune of a free passage to Cachoeira from the chief of police, from whence the consul himself paid his passage for the remaining half of the journey. After thirty-four days of unjust imprisonment upon a mere suspicion, and after being taken from his work and having his life jeopanlized by hardshipa of imprisonment, all the redress that this the poor man can get from the chief of police is one mean little pass for half the distance to his bome mean dwortha few milreis. And this is called justicel We are no longer surprised at such occurrences under the present minister of justice and chief of police, but that such an act should have been allowed to pass without protest by the Portuguese consul is certainly incomprehensible.

e-Under the new electom law three deputies will be elected to the General Assembly from the municipality of Rio de Janeiro. It is estimated that there are already thirty candidates for the three places. Deputy Joaquim Nabuco is a candidate in the first district.

didate in the first district.

—It is said that the imperial government has resolved upon the construction of a highway in the
western and unsettled part of the province of São
Paulo, running from Avanhaidava, on the Rio
Teté, directly north to S. Francisco de Salles, on
the Rio Grande. The purpose of the road is to
afford a shorter and better route into Goyaz than
the one now used.

COMMERCIAL .

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

May 23—The market to-day opened firm with the following rates in the banks: 21% on London; 445 and 446 on Paris, 550 on Hamburg and 246, 255% on Fortugal. Fair transactions in private paper at 21% a 23% on London and 435 a 441 on France. Sovereigns 11% 200 selects, 11% 200 buyers, a 441 on France. Sovereigns 11% 200 selects, 11% 200 buyers, a 441 on France. Sovereigns 11% 200 selects 11% 200 buyers, and 240 miles of the to-day and after midday the Banco Commercia prived its rates to 21% on London, 442 on Paris and 249 %, on Portugal, the other banks containing with the rates of yesterday. Privas paper was oegotiated in the morning at 21% on London and 544 on Hamburg, and is the afternoon at 22 11% and 21% on London. Sovereigns 10d at 11% 250, 11 240 and 11 coo cash.

cash.

Apr 25.—The New London and Braziliao Bank joined the
Bance Commercial locday in the rate of 21½ on London,
with the following rates on other places: 441 and 442 on
Pairs, 545 on Hamburg, 43303 on New York and 248 a
249 % on Portugal. In private paper small transactions
were effected at 21½ a 21½ on London and 424 a 434 oo
France. Sovereigns sold at 11\$140 and 11\$120 cash. May 25.

France: Sovereigns sout as 1394,0 and 15930 cases.

May 27.—A further rise of f4d took place to-day in the rutes on London with a corresponding rise ion the rates on other places, the banks adopting the following: 22/4 on London, 438 and 440 on Paris, 543 and 544 on Hamburg, \$\$\frac{3}{2}\$to on New York and 246 and 248 on Portugal. Small transactional in private paper on. London at 21 11/46 a 21/4 and on France at 430 a 432. Sovereigns sold at 11\$100 cash.

on France at 430 a 433. Sovereigns sold at 113100 cash. May 88.—The banks continued with the rate to 1215 on London and the following rates on other places: 436 on Partic, 543 on Hamburg, 48310 on New York and 246 and 248 ⁷⁰6, on Pottugal. Private paper was negotiated 11 at 1/4 at 21 1176 on London, 433 at 436 on Parace and 540 on Hamburg. Sovereigns sold at 11\$150 cash.

Laurengas som al 174) 50 C88h.

May 30.—The rates of the banka to-dny were: 21% on London, 440 on Paris, 543 on Hamburg, 2\$250 on New York and 266 248 % on Portugal. The market was not active but firm and private paper was negotiated int 21 13716 to 21 13716 on London und 434 to 457 on France. Sowereigns sold at 11\$200 cash.

sour at 13\$720 CASh.
May 31.—There was no alteration to-day in any of the rates of
the banks and the market conditued firm though not active
with small transactions in pivate: poper at a 17½ to 22'on
London and 24 to 435 on France. Sovereigns 11\$740 sellers, 11 070 luyers.

lers, 11 cyo huyers.

June 1.—The market continued firm without alternito in the rates of the banks. Small transactions in private paper on London at 21 1316 to 23. Sovereigns sold at 115 to 22. Sovereigns old at 115 to 22. Sovereigns old at 115 to 22. Sovereigns old at 115 to 25. Sovereigns of 25. Sovereigns 25. Sovere

June 3.—There was no alteration in the rates of the banks.

Private poper on London was negotiated at 21 15116 a 22d.

Sovereigns sold at 11\$000 cash.

—At the general meeting of the Royal Mail steam packet company, hold in London on, April 27, a dividend of £1 to per share free of income tax payable by warrants to be issued on April 30th, was declared.

According to the report of the S. Paulo Gas company for the half year the available total is £6,104, out of which the directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 10 % per nnnum leaving £2,061 to be carried forward.

—The Nictheroy Gas Company have declared a dividend of a °l₂ for the half year, making 4½° °l₆ for the year. £1,000 were placed to the reserve and £250 to the sinking fund for the redemption of debentures.

The May returns of the custom-house at this port show e total receipts to be 3,479,581\$668 as follows:

Imports	2,757,120 093 16,625 528 698,527 812
Interior taxes	2,341 010
Deposits	3,479,581 668 25,341 855 22,497 302 731,503 422
SALES OF STOCKS AND SHAL	RRS.

	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.	
1	May 23.	
242	Six per cent apolices (80 out. sale)	1,070 00
8	do	1,068 00
9	do for May 31st	1,070 00
4	Nutional Loan of 1879	1121/20
. 6	do	1120
45	Banco Commercial	240 00
. 8	Banco de Brazil	284 00
10	Garantia Insurance	130 00
180	Previdente Insurance (outs. sale)	14 00
000	Carris Urbanos	251 00
100	do for May 31st	251 00
59	Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (50)	92 %
14	Banco Predial bypoth. notes	77 °7
132	Sorocabana R. R. deb. of 100\$ (outs. sale)	73 °7
1	May 24.	
14	Six per cent apolices	1,068 00
46	do	
18214	National loan 1868	1,200 00
50	Hanco Industrial	
\$2	Carris Urbanos	250 00

50	Sorocabann debentures of £50 Macahé e Campos deb. (outs. sale) Banco Predial hypoth. n do (outs. 5.).	82 %
34	Macahé e Campos deb. (outs. sale)	90%
150	Banco Predial hypoth, n.	P/-
177	An long g	77 % 76 %
*77	do (outs. 5.)	76 %
30	A revidence Tristituice (outs. Sale)	14 000
3	May 25.	
114		
	Six per cent upolices (67 outs, s.)	
5	Six per eent apolices	1,072 000
103	do	1,074 000
2,600\$	do of small amounts	1,070 000
11,500	Nutional Loan 1868	1,200 000
160	Name I alexandria	
	Banco Industrial	229 000
42	Carris Urbanos	252 000
200	do for last dev of transfer	255 000
100	Carris Villa Isabel	195 000
100	Caraogola debeotures	204 000
50	Tarantina D. D. Jahantuna	
	Leopoldina R. R. debentures	215 000
200	Banco Predial hyp. notes	751/2 %
130	do (outs, sale)	77 %
180	Navegação Nucional do	77 70 210 000
72		
		14 000
	May 27.	
13		
	Six per cent aponces (11 outside succession)	1,070 000
17	do (outs, sale)	1,073 000
8	do (2 outs. sale)	1,074 000
3,000\$	GO of small amounts	1,050 000
23		1,000 000
-0	Banco do Brazil	284 000
50	Previdente Inaurance	14 000
40	Carris Urbanos for June 20th	255 000
91	Leopoldina R.R	320 000
5	Leopoldina R.R. Leopoldina R. R. debentures	215 000
550	Banco Predial, hyp. notes.	×15
* 220	Hanco Fleunt, hyp. notes.	75 % 921/2 0/0
	Bauco do Brazil hypoth. notes (140)	923/2 0/0
N	lay 28.	
5	Six per cent apolices	1,070 000
30	do	1,072 000
16		1,073 000
120	Carris Urbacca	1,0/3
120	do	252 000
		253 000
25	do	253 000
300	do for last day of transfer	256 000
10	Nuvegação Brazileira	215 000
		83 °/0
	Иау 30.	
	1ay 30.	
1	Six per cent apolices	1,072 000
5	do	1,074 000
153	do (46 outs, sale)	1,074
23,000\$		1,075 000
23,000		1,070 000
3,000\$	do , do	1,068 000
136	Banco do Commercio	211 000
20	do	211 000
77	Banco Commercial, 111 serie	230 000
19	do 2nd	225 000
20	do Rural (outs. sale)	255 000
21	Carnashana dehentures of Cso	92 010
26	Strocatolina determines of Approximation	83 % 93½ %
	Banco do Brazil hypoth, notes (4c.)	93½ '70
150	Banco do Brazil hypoth, notes (sc)	9236 %
	Banco do Brazil hypoth, notes (140)	92 %
		94 .14
	lay 31.	
10	Provincial upolices	pas
17	Dans Commercial of carie faute sale)	
	Banco Comroerciai au, serie touta, maez	228 000
10	National Loan of 1808 do	t,220 000
26	Carris Villa Isabel	195 0001
100	Carrie Urbanos for last day of transfer	256 000
50	Sorocabana R. R. debentures of 100\$	
-		70 %
J	une T.	
148		
	Banco Commercial, 1st sene	237 000
13	do and serie	232 000
E0	Carrie S. Christonão	370 000
to.	Ambientosies	
	Architectooica Oeste de Minas R. R. Banco do Commercio Banco Predial hypoth. notes	81 000
50	Oeste de Minas R. R.	197 000
20	Banco do Commercio	212 000
318	Banco Predial hypoth. notes	27 %
200	Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (5c) outs. sale	921/2 %
200	nanco do nrazu nypotn. notes (5c) outs, sate	
300	Navegação Nacional do	220 000
200		200 000
200	Quissama obligations do	
200	Quissana congacons do	
200	MARKET REPORT.	

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, June 4th, 1881.

Rio de Yaneiro, June 4th, 1881.

Caffer,—Our last report was on the 23rd ult. Since then great activity has prevailed in our market owing to the more favorable advices from Europe and the United States, and the sales amount to 26, 230 bags, the greater portion of which is for Europe.

The total sales for the month since the 4th ult. amount to 438, 450 bags.

Currency prices have advanced 50 to 150 reis for the better grades and 150-200 reis per 10 kilos for the lower ones, and the sterling cost is further increased about 13/8/32 through the rise in exchange.

Receipts showed same falling off dining about 7 days, owing, probably to the unremunerative prices ruling here, but since 29th ult. they have again been large. The daily average for the month of May is 11,980 bags against 4,101 in May 1880

	mg scarcas	4,101	ni niay	1000	
	,	11,391		1879	
	,	3,919		1878	
	,	5,025		1877	
and the	totel receipts	for the	10 month	s since July	ıst am-
	4,267,101 l				
against	2,854,123 b	ags in sa	me period	of 1870-80	
,,	3,485,660	,,	,,	1878-79	
**	2,487,843	,,	m²	1877-78	
"	2,564,238	,	,, .	1876-77	
The c	learances ha	ve been:			
Unite	d States:				
				-	bags,
May 24	New York	, Br str &	Biela	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	20,517
une 1	Baltimore,	Am bg	1 lice		1,186
Euroj	k:				
	0 4		-		

May 23	Southampton, Antwerp, Br str Elbe	5,196
23	Liverpool, B1 atr Cordillera	1,000
27	Lisbon f. o. Dan schr Hansine Marie	3,000
27	do , bg Marie	4,000
27	do Gr bg Genius	3,000
28	Hamburg, , atr Valbaraiso	7,427
31	Elsinore, , bg Metta	3,000
31	Bordeaux, Marseilles, Fr att Gironde	3,962
31	Oporto, Port bk Africa	3,182
Elsew	here:	
May 24	River Plate, Fr str Congo	2,56a
25	do Br str Ptolemy	860
27	Cape G. Hope Pr lug Uleter	3,100

	The total clearances in May have been:
	for United States recese have against all too in Moy age.
6	, Europe 107,739 ,, 18,271 ,,
	,, C. of Good H. 8,450 ,, 4,100 ,, River Plate and
0	West Coast 6,589 ,, 2,658 ,,
	total 278,033 73,138
0	and the total clearances during the zz months since July 1st
0	have been:
0	bags hars
0	
0	2,028,415 for United S. against 1,819,031 in same per. of 1879-80
	1,639,969, Europe 879,687 94,753, C. of G. H. , 62,897 94,972, R. P.&WC , 19,769
	49,972, R. P.&WC , 19,769 , "
	3,813,109 bags ,, 2,781,384 ·
•	showing an increase of 1,031,725 bags over the clearances in the
•	same period of last crop year, viz:
•	209,384 bags increase to United States
	760,282 ,, " Europe
.	31,856 ,, Cape of Good Hopa
	30,203 ,, Elsewhere
٠.	
	1,031,725 bags. the clearances to Europe being nearly doubled.
١	We quote, per 10 kilos;
	Washed 4\$100 — 6\$150
	Superior 4 950 - 5 700
	Superior
	Regular first
١,	Ordinary hrst 3 550 3 800
۱ ۱	Good second 2 900 3 200 Ordinary second 2 450 2 700
•	and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:
٥,	
١,	Prime United States 5,100 54/3 11.79 cta.
۰ ا	Fair to mand " 4,500 48/7 10.55 "
•	Pain 1755 THE TOTAL III
	Good Channel 2.000 4277 0.20
	Fair), 3,650 4017 8.70
1	Low ,, 2,950 34/ 7,34 ,,
١,	(f. o. b. ex freight and commission, exchange 211/4 in ster-
۰	ling and at par in American gold.)
١,	Stock is estimated to-day at 210,000 bags,
١,	The strain of th
۰	TOTAL clearances of coffee from Rio during the 5 months
,	from January 1st to May 31st.
,	- to may state
.	

TOTAL clearances of coffee for from January 1st	om Rio d	uning the	months.
OESTINATION	1881	1880	1879
United States	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	516,257	354.081	494,860
Baltimore	138,546	151,046	167,746
Hampton Roads f. o		5,000	9,271
Richmond	3,500		2.7
Charleston		_	_
Savannah	5,806	4,610	5,500
Mobile	8,545		7,045
New Orleans	72,370	41,197	75,956
Galveston	10,500		10,777
St. Thomas f. o	- 1	-	12,076
Total	755,524	556,834	783,231
Channel f. o	26,264	14,900	18,287
Hovre	84,153	45,500	91,803
Antwerp	97,951	45.964	73,544
North of Europe & Baltic	205,687	132,327	155,742
Liverpool, London & South'on	112,822	75.247	101,127
Bordeaux	39,047	22,138	27,042
Lisbon 1. o	46, 200	26,841	42,565
Portugal	8,087	189	5,698
Mediterranean	91,886	43,046	78,853
Total	711,997	406,152	594,661
Cape of Good Hope	33,061	28,577	25,219
River Plate & West Coast	21,172	12,591	14,411
Totals	54,233	41,118	39,630
United States			
Europe	755,524	556,834	783,231
Elsewhero	711,997	406,152	594,661
A	54,233	41,118	39,630
Total	1,521,754	1,004,104	1,417,522

Torat clearances of coffee from Rio de Janeiro during the 11 months from July 1st to May 3121.

1880-81 1879-80 1878-79

UNITED STATES.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	1.272.146	1.136.515	
Baltimore	417.118	406.130	519.721
Hampton Roads f. o	3 212	31.365	40.590
Richmond	3.500		7.000
Charleston	4.680	-	
Savannah	20,32%	19.532	15.992
Mobile	17.305	10.700	10.285
New Orleans	258.242	170.131	141.556
Galveston	27.800	22.258	37.004
St. Thomas f. o	4.000	13,800	12.076
Total	2.028.415	1.819.031	1.901.888
EUROPE,			
Channel t. o	22.364	14.900	27.028
Havre	238.000	83.526	187.497
Antwerp	165.990	68.335	146.829
North of Europe & Baltic	417.690	266.345	321.571
Liverpool, London & Sout pton	257.631	178.020	202.737
Bordeaux	90.655	29.396	61.866
Lisbon t. o	137.956	112.349	131.095
Portugal	10.999	756	8.410
Mediterraneán	297.718	126.060	196.266
Total	1.639.969	879.687	1.283.299
ELSEWHERE			
Cape of Good Hope River Plate & West Coast	94-753	62.897	87.248
River Plate & West Coast	49-972	19.769	39.085
Total	144.725	82.666	126.333
ITaked Steen			
United States	2.025,415	1.819.031	1.901.888
Europe	1.039.909	879.687	1.283.299
Elsewhere		_	
Total	3 813,100	2.181.284	2.211.520

Flour -The arrivals since the 24th ult, have been ; 3,400 bils. pei Arabella from Richmond 5,000 , City of Paris ,, New York 8,400 brls.

The total arrivals for the month since the 4th ult. amou 19,115 barrels, all American.

The sales since the same date amount to 27,134 barrels and stock in first hands to-day consists of 46,700 barrels, viz:

6,500 barrela Gallego 2,100 , Dunlop 4,100 , O'Dance 28,000 , Baltimore 6,000 , St. Louis Baltimore St. Louis

Total 46,700 barrels

We quote:		
	Gallego	21\$000-21 500
	Haxall	21 000-21 500
	Dunlop	21 000-21 500
	O'Dance	20 50020 750
	McCance	20 500-20 250
	Baltimore	18 900-20 000
	St. Louis	18 000-20 000
	Chili	17 000

River Plate 18 000

arrivals during the 5 months si 1,176 barrels, viz: 86,562 barrels from Baltimore 34,004 Richmond 26,620 New York 2,20 Trieste 60 Liverpool 1,810 bgs. from River Plate

Total.... 151,176 barrels.

Land.—The arrivals consist of 3,000 kegs per City of Para om New York.

clpation of further large arrivals prices have again

We quote:

In anticipation of further large arrivals prices have again declared. We quote:

450—450 reis per lb. George
440—450 n. Jenkin under the second of the secon

August from Greenock.
Piskatagua from Leith
Ada Brown from Cardiff
Palmas ,, do 540 953 1,611 1,825 Palmas ,, do
Arklow from do
Johann Carl from Hamburg 2,480 40

Almost entirely on order for consumer's account.

In the absence of sales it is impossible to give quotations.

The total arrival during the month of Mny amount to 28,473

Arrivals in May 250 barrels.

Arrivals in May 250 barrels.

Total arrivals from January 151 to May 315t 3,745 barrels.

Turpentine.—Market quiet but prices maintained at 500 to 540 reis per kilo, No arrivals. Aprivals in May 150 cases

Total arrivals from January 1st to May 31st 1,630 cases. Beer.—Quotations:

The artivals consist of 1,285 natros per Journal Amburg.

Coffish.—The artivals consist of 135 cases of Valfarnito from Hamburg 1,066 tubs . Tichter ., Jersey

Retail prices continue at 18\$200-113\$2000 for cases and 12\$000-13\$200 for tubs.

Arrivals in May 1,661 tubs and 149 cases.

Hay.—There have been no artivals.

We quots 80-32 rejs per kilo.

Bran.—Remains quiet at 1\$100—1\$300 per bag.

No arrivals.

PORT OF SANTOS.

May arst, 1881. Coffee.—Since the 14th instant the sales reported amount to about 30,000 bags, all for Europe, at the following prices:

Superior 4,8 100—4,800 per 10 kilos

Good 3 700—9 000 ,,

Regular 3 500—9 600 ,,

Ordinary 2 800—3 000 ,,

Escolha 2 000—2 400 ,,

Good average would cost at present 3,850 per 10 kilos.

Though the market closes quiet, yet there is more firmon apparent, in view of the demand which continues.

Receipts since the 1st. instant average 2,230 bags per dey and stock consists of 97,000 bags.

6	
The shipments have been. bag	
May 17 Gt. str. Paranagud, Hamburg	r,750
Chartered: Br. hg. Martha Lloyd, Gibraltar f. o. 3.300 bags, 450.	Tobac
May 28th, 1881.	sions of
Coffee.—The market has been fairly active this week a	t Stock Shipm
steadily advancing prices and about 37,000 bags have been sold. The demand continues and there are buyers on the	2,016
basis of 4\$400 to 4\$500 for superiors or 4\$150 to 4\$200 per 10 kilos for good average.	5,422
The receipts since the 1st inst. average 1,978 bags per day	1,998 4,852
and stock consist of 68,000 bags. 'The shipments have been: bag	2,775 Freig.
May 25 Br schr Martha Lluyd, Gibmltar f. 0 3,300 27 Gr str Valfaraiso, Hamhurg	Grech
Londing:	York.
Br str Kangarao, London, Havre, Antwerp 20,300	Sw bk Br bk
PORT OF BAIIIA.	Steam
May 12th, 1881. Sugar.—The crop being finished and, therefore, entries very	Livery Londo
limited, the business during the past fortnight has been un-	. Dreme
important and the total sales amount to about 23,000 bags. Browns on the spot at 1\$700 to 1\$770 per 10 kilos, equal to	Flour.
18/6 and 19/2 per cwt. free on hoard ox commission, at the ex- change of 21 1/4, freight to Channel 30/ and 5 1/1/2.	1,660
Stock in first hands about 2,500 bugs.	both for
The shipments during the fortnight have been: 4,625 bags per Patagonia to Liverpool	Hungari
10,850 ,, Daisy to New York	Jard- 980 reisp
6,510 ,, Lillie Sleighthelm to do	for comp
6,502 , Castle Eden to do 4,500 , Feithjof to do	per ton c
7,938 , Fyide to Montreal 9,385 , Chilena to do	
The total shipments in April were 80,302 bags	
against 66,668 ,, ia April 1880 ,, 74,900 ,, ,, 1879	-
Cotton250 bales have changed hands for home consump- tion at 5\$547 per 10 kilos.	M.
Cocon.—No supplies of the new crop have arrived but are expected by the end of this manth.	CARDIFF- D. Ped
Coffee Very dull. Some small lots of Nazareths, altogether	ds; coa
about 500 hags, sold at 3\$200 per 10 kilos or 36/3 per cwt., and 450 bags. Caravellas at 3\$404 to 4\$085 per 10 kilos or 38/3 to	Gas Co
44/3 per cwt. f. o. b. ex commission at the exchange of 21 4/d. Stocks about 18,000 bags.	E. AVRE
The shipments during the fortnight have been:	MA.
142 bags per Tycho Brahe to Liverpool 515 ,, Baenos Ayres to Hamburg ' 703 ,, Coborndo to New Yark,	RICHMON
Total shipments in April 5,093 bags	to orde:
against 22,515 ,, in April 1880	to D. P
Hidrs.—The sales thring the fortnight comprise 2,500 dry 2,500 and 2,000 dry saled at 5\$700 per 10 kilos. No	D. Pec
ready stocks.	C. Hue
Shipped during the fortnight: 50 hides per Tycho Bruke to Liverpool	Siv
2,957 , Bucos Ayres to Handaug, Shipments in April 14,593 kides	Messag Gadiz—B
ngainsi 16,600 ,, in April 1880	N. Casti to Pach
I apacca-Sales, it there have been any, have been kept	Вг
strictly private as no transactions have transpired and quotations remain nominal.	Paysann
Shipped thring the fortnight: 1,370 bales per Belgrano to Havre	PAYSANDI heef to
776 , Bitigonia to Liverpool	GREENOLI W. Rite
Shipments in April 8,431 bates	Latrn-B Rio Gas
against 24,476 ,, in April 1880 ,, 11,072 ,, ,, 1879.	JERSEY-I Hime Z
Fhur,—Arrivals:	Cardiff- D. Pel
1,300 , New York 2,350 ,, Trieste	-Br s
for retailers account. The article sells in retail at 268000 to	sageries Afri
30\$000 for Trieste and Hungarian, and at 21\$000—23\$000 per barrel for American.	AMSTREE.
Land-No arrivals. Stock of American is clearing off at 960 to 980 reis per kilo.	CARDIFF-
Codfish-Arrivals have been limited to ooo domes per Car.	M.4
isuade from Newfoundland which are not yet disposed of. Battels and drums are retailing at 12\$000-17\$000 nett and	A. Moss
cases in 22\$000 less to 070. Coals.—Arrivals during the fortnight amount to 3,516 tons,	MA OPORTO to Hime
viz: 918 tons from Liverpool	to Hime
1,473 ,, Swansca 704 ,, Cardiff 421 ,, New Port	Catte-E
all for companies account. Retail prices for first quality rule	N. York- C. McC
19\$0>020\$000 µer ton on board ship. May 271h, 1881.	· 70
Sugar Firm and in good demand but transactions have	J. & J. I
been unimportant for want of stocks. The sales during the	GLASGOW

Sngur...-Virm and in good demand but transactions have been unimportant for want of stocks. The sales thring the fortnight amount to about 25,000 logs at fonce prices, viz:

No. 7 1870 per to kilone-1870

8 1 790 =1925

per ewt. free ou boardex commission at the exchange of 21½, fright to Channel 21%.

Stocks in first hands almost aftl.

The shipments during the fortnight have been:
7,010 bugs per Barnah to New York
7,271 Achie Crowly to do
4,132 Mary Letter to Channel
5,643 Action to do
6,579 Star of the field to do
3,735 Stanuta to do
6,579 Star of the field to do
3,735 Stanuta to do
6,579 Mary Letter to Channel
5,643 Action to do
6,579 Retreated, has been sold after an eager composition at \$\$970 per to kilos or at the exchange of 21½ equal to
\$\$80,890 to 10,800 or at the exchange of 21½ equal to
\$\$80,890 to 10,800 or at the exchange of 21½ equal to
\$\$80,890 to 10,800 or at the exchange of 21½ equal to
\$\$80,890 to 10,800 or at the exchange of 10,900 or at 10,900 per to kilos or 24 (2931) per cut.f. to b.

Stock about 18,000 bags.

Shipments during the fortnight:
\$\$14 bags per \$\$Sulfy to Havre.

Hitter-Prices have receded a little and 2,500 dry have been sold at \$\$900 per to kilos.

Chanse.

Stock small. — Port Mc Guadium; 416 tons: Coelho; 36 dv; sundries to M. de Oliveira R Co. N. CASTLE—North Dagmar; 184 tons; Langberg; 52 ds; coal to Don Pedro II RR. Nor bk. Glitner; 421 tons: Halvarson; 45 ds; coal to A. Waguer. Am kk Thouas Fictcher; 665 tons; Harding; 50 ds; pine to W. Gimnarks. DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. PRPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MA1 23.

FORTLANN—B: bk. Lockett 555 toss; McNoali: ballast,
NGREARS—B: ling Fillen Hell: 300 tons: coffee.
CHANNEL I. o. Not bg Foldin; 274 tons: Gundertest coffee.
S. FRANCISCO—Nor bk. Imaces; 577 tons: Niken; ballast.
Al 1 24.

QUERICK—B: bk Gorge Gilry: 1,083 tons: Roddie ballast.
GIRRALTAR—Cirb gt Hemy: 444 tons: Ahlers; coffee.
CAMADA—B: bk. Hamber; 798 tons: Thomas; ballast.

MA1 23.

GASPE—B: bg G. D. T.; 120 tons: Carcand: ballast.

lr bk Piskatagran; 599 tons; Seott; 48 ds; coal to s Co. Br hg Tickler; 97 tous; Briard; 65 ds; codfish to Jenha & Silveira He bl: Ada Brown; 999 tons; Jones; 64 ils; coal to shp Paluas; 1,283 tons: Claque; 50 ds; caal to Mes-1/M—Hr shp Lady Liegar; 1,206 tons; Jones; 50 ds; .ss; bound for San Diego, California. - Hr shp Acklone: 1,474 tons; Curry; 45 ds; coal to Megaw & Co. A V 30.

- The like Permin; 580 tons; Smith; 60 ils; simdries to is & C. 1. d F 31. Port bk *Tradidsch*, 528 tons; Araujo; 42 ds; sundries v Zenha & Silveira. Br hg Elleu II.; 190 tous; Dart; 84 ds; wine to Berla -Br bg Sslavie: 210 tons; Malery; 56 ds; sundries to fulloch Beccher & Co. NE 2 Br bk Drusus; 398 tons; Daniels; 120 ds; simdries ; m...Nor bg Saphir: 221 tons; Gjermindsen; 46 ds; es to J. G. Illius. Smillories to J. C., 1215 tons; Ceynon: 41 dv. coal to Norton Megaw & Co.

—It lik Aders, 443 tons; Bergamine; 52 ils; coal to order,
—Am bk Niphon: 1,095 tons; Rogers; 46 dx; coal to ord. CETTE.—Nor bk St. Olufi 287 tons; Sjoberg; 61 ds; smidries to order. order. Lisnon...Fi bk Berville, 488 tons; Provost; 41 ds; salt to Miranda Leone & Co. Gr bk Hhurike; 262 tons; Foch; 41 ds; salt to h de Orogro-Port Ing Joven Alberto, 430 tons; Machado; sun-dries to C. Abranches & Co.

THE RIO NEWS. S. Francisco-Br bk Colonel Adams; 1,516 tons; Clements hides per Sautos to Hamburg
Gaildo to Liverpool
Gaildo to Liverpool
Figurark to Bremen,
Graf Binnark to Bremen,
Figurark to Br Danast.

St. Thomas.-Fr bk Sourabaya; 442 tons: Testovei: balla:
Bardadors.-Am bk Abd-el-Kailer; 417 tons; Sparrow; b:
——Am lug Ada Wiswell; 557 tons; Wisnell; ballast.
PERNAMBUCO—Sp pol Conchila; 154 tons; Bertran; smod PERNAMBUCO—SI mar 1 20.

British Columna—Br hk Regia; 417 tons: Grant; ballast.

MA I ' a8.

Lusson f o.—Dan schr Hansine Marie; 134 tons: Mathies coffee. nents during the fortnight:
hales per Sully t
,, Hevelius to to Havre to Antwerp to Hamburg to Bremen B. AVRRS—Si Sautos Rosse -Sp bg Maria Rosa; 218 tons; Sala; ballast. MAY 29. Lisson f. o... Grbg Genius; 249 tons; Blanke; coffee. Northern Ports—Gr bg Dianant; 171 tons; Schuldt; jerk-edbeef. Graf Bismark to do
1'ille de Bahia to Havre. , I'ille de Bahia to Havre. hts.—Chartered to load here: ar Christine, 276 in full Channel, 226 New York. c Cily of Charlottetown, 276 in tull Channel, 2296 New Lisbon f. o .- Dan bg Marie; 198 tons; Nielsen; caffee. PERNAMBUCO—Fort ye Companies AMA I 31.

MA II 31.

MADRAS --- Br bk Ensign, 438 tons; Hazlett ballast. TURNS ISLAND...Br bg Tickler; 98 tons; Briard; ballast.

O'DORTO...Port bk Africa; 580 tons; Camacho; coftee and si
dies. barrels from Liverpool ,, New York dies.

S. Francisco---Br bk M. & E. Cox; 1,104 tons; Modell; bt

Paysande---Sp bg Triumphe; 153 tons; Akina: sundries.

YUNE 2.

Baltimore---Am bg Alice; 316 tons; North; coffee. barrels from Liverpoor

" New York

relaiders account. The market is abundantly supplied
inveries above at es§5000—20 coo per barrel for Trieste and
rian and 25\(\frac{2}{3}\)coo—24 coo for American.

—Arrivals no kega from New York, retailing at 9700—
per kilo.

"The total arrivalsars: 810 tons from various ports, all
panies' account. Curdiff in small lots is selling at 20\(\frac{2}{3}\)coo on board ship. -- The Br. schr. B. F. Latimer, from Pernambuco for New York, put into St. Thomas April 18th, leaking and with loss of rudder. —The bark Paraguay, of Liverpool, from Maceio for New York, put into St. Thomas April 15th. leaking. She would have to discharge cargo. SHIPPING NEWS. —The Dan, brig Johanne, of Fance, from London for Ric Grande with general cargo, which sailed from the Downs on November 3th last, has not since been heard of. ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. Pro-Br slip Ettn; 1,145 tons; Williamson; 59 ds; coal to on the star of the —A telegram from Madeiva, dated may 3., 4 45 p. reports that the Ital. bark Einstein, from Buenos Ayres Falmonth, has put into S. Michael's with rudderhead spr and with loss of some sails, ns; Getson; 63 ds; conl to Rio ES--Sp smk Oulon; 169 tons; Salvador; 19 ds; jerked A. Wagner. —The Br. ship Lady Litgar, on entering this port in dist on the 98th, alt, at 7 p.m. went aground south of Villegaign Assistance was immediately rendered her and after abort hours she was got aftent withouth additional damage. 1A. Wagnes.
Al Y 25.

1Al Y 25.

10:—Gr ble Yohann Carl: 500 tons: Warms: 42 ds;

25 to Brandes & Co.

10:—On ble Arabella 337 tons: Pinheiro; 52 ds: flour

10:—On ble Arabella 337 tons: Pinheiro; 52 ds: flour hours she was got aftest withouth additional damage.

—The Fr. str Groude has just made the most rapid voy;
hitherto known between this port and Monte Video. Havleft Monte Video on the 25th. ill., at 8.30 p.m. she anchored
Rio at the same hour on the 25th this making the voyage
1,004 miles in cancily three days.

—The bank Rese of Sharou, of North Shields, from N
Castle for Farfa, an ived off the 1sle of Wight on April 26th a
reported having been is collision off Beachy Head in the nij
of April 24th with an English teamer, name unknown, a
carried nway upper foretopasilyard.

—The Brat, the Viscouth of Livenments, from Pernamhu

—The Brat, the Viscouth of Livenments, from Pernamhu -Br lik Abercarne; 1,087 tons; Brown; 54 ds; coa shp City of Ottawa; 884 tons; Griffin; 58 ds; coal to bk Hippolyte B.; 585 tons; Dol; 120 ds; coal to ob k Sålaey; 662 tons; Kramer; 51 ds; coal to order. n shp Patrician: 1,259 tons: Jackson; 49 ds; coal to geries Maritimes. Br lug Alney; 207 tons; Bonden; 40 ds; salt to Mirn.E.-Br bk Inheritance; 406 tons; Jainer; 68 dv; eoal The Bras, lik. Viscoule de Livenantis, from Pernamb Decouber 15th for New York, which put into Berm danaged, after having undeagone repairs sailed thence ago but on April 14th was struck by a cyclone and suffered a fresh thanages that she was obliged to put back to Bermuda April 27th. hk Nellie Stevenson; 332 tons; Caill: 65 ds; coal to o & Co. nt... Gr hg Diamaut; 171 tons; Schuldt; 20 ds; jerked J. M. Frias & Sons. J. M. Angust: 345 tons; Nelson; 47 ds; coal to tchie & Co. Apin 2pin.

—The It. Steamer Siof America, which left this port on 2pid. inst., for the River Plate, returned on the cfelt, on its bital. seamer Coloubo which she had encountered miles south of the bar of Rio mable to proceed on occomic discarmingment in her machinesy. The Siol America leftag for the Rivers Plate on the 2pth.

Notice to muriuera

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS DATE NAME WHERE FROM DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS DATE WHERE TO CARGO May 29 Cordillera, Br 2 Liverpool*
28 M. America, 18 Continuento 20 Chago, Fr 20 Ch Sundries Sundries Coffee Sundries Coffee Sundries Ballast Ballast Sundries Sundries Sundries Coffee Coffee Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries · Calling at intermediate ports. —There were 38 foreign stilling vessels in the port of Bahia on the 10th 11th, of which 19 were English, 8 Portuguese, 4 Spanish, 2 German, 2 Narwegium, 1 American, 1 Swedish and 1 English 2 German, 2 Narwegium, 1 American, 1 Swedish and 1 English 2 German, 2 Narwegium, 2 American, 2 Narwegium, 3 American, 1 Swedish and 1 English 2 German, 2 Narwegium, 3 American, 1 Swedish and 1 English 2 German 2 Narwegium, 3 American, 1 Swedish and 1 English 2 German 3 Company 2 for the River Pinte on the 2yth.

"The Br, schit. B. F. Luttimer, from Pennambuco 4x
bound for New York, was spoken by the str, Leo for Philad
bound for New York, was spoken by the str, Leo for Philad
board gone and decks sweep, sais born to picces and ont
writer and coals. The Leo supplied her with a large cask
water, some rope, yarm, uails etc. and findings she required
further shd, left her at 3 p. m. on the same day and proceed
on her voyage. on her voyage.

Notice has been received from the Royal Mail Stee

Notice Company that the quarantine restrictions in the Riv

Plate having been withdrawn they will resume the reguservice by their packets from Southampton on the 24th ofea

month, calling at Pernambuco, Jahin, and Rio de Janeire, a

going on to Montevideo and Binenes Ayres. This internal

will commence after the departure of the packet leaving Sout

ampton on the 24th. and will supersede the present tempera

arrangement. Liverpool Townstof Commerce, May 5. ... The New York Maritime Register contains the following Miller to marrisers.

Ottatura, Agril 29.—The beacon lights on the NIV end of Fox I-band, Miramichi Hay, NB, how been mored-and a third light added, and the lights as now arounged were put in operation on the opening of navigation.

All show freed white lights which should be visible eight miles from lonterns hoised on mass; at the base of each mass is and painted white.

One of the lights is situated within 100 feet of the most northerly point of the inhal. It is elevated so feet above high water mark and has n post ao feet high, lat 49° 29′ 3″ N, long, 6° 3′ 30′ N. The second light is distant 1,09′ feet SE MS from the first named and will be 40 feet above water mark with a post 30′ feet high. The first and second is line range NW 190 for though Pornage Island Channel. The second distinct the new three the second and third in line range NW Hough Fornage Island Channel. The second and their in line range W by N lending to the upper buoy of the Horseshee Shoul.

The lighthouse recently erected on the Indian Points Flats J. Armaguera.

J. Armaguera.

J. Romaguera.

J. Rom and time in inchange w by N leading to the upper buoy of the Honeshoe Shoal.

The lighthouse recently erected on the Indian Points Flats on the S side of the entrance to Summerside Hatbor, Prince Edward Island, was put in operation on the opening of navigation this year, let, de' z et el' N, long, 69° el' of W. The light will be fixed catoptic, showing red between the bearings NNE ½E and white from all other points senavard. It is elevated as feet above high water mark and should be visible 13 miles. The building consists of an octagonal tower rising from the middle of an octagonal dwelling, which stands upon a circular pier whose foundation is below low water arraik. The superstructure is 4s feet high from the sidle to the vane of the Internal and is painted white. The light is for the purpose of leading into Summerside Harbor. PORTUGUESE 194 Mar 15 Paysandi. To coler 184 Mar 25 Paysandi. To coler 185 Mar 25 Paysandi. To coler 185 Mar 25 Paysandi. To coler 185 Marinda Leone 25 Marinda Leone 25 Marinda Leone 25 Marinda Paysandi 25 Marinda Pay bg Destino
hk Miramar
bk Cintra
bg Bertha
bg Pedro V
hk Arabella
hk Tentadora
lug Joven Alber
bk Guadiana...

CONSIGNED TO May 20 Cordillera, Bt Valparaisor* 18d Wilson, Sons &C Sud America, 11 Genna* 22 Quage, Ft Fortia & Zavolara 24 Quage, Ft Fortia & Zavolara 25 Quage, Ft Fortia & Zavolara 27 Quage, Ft Fortia 27

NAME	TOWNAGE	ENTERED	WHERE	CONSIGNER
AMERICAN	1	1		To order. In disrress Phipps Bros. & Rio Gas Co, Dom Pedro II R J. G. Illius, Wilson, Sons & C W. deChapeaurou Mess, Mrittimes To order. W. Guimaräes &
Ing A Berwit	1d 66	Mnr	13 Pensacola	To order.
shp Lanrens	: 60	a April	4 Hamburg	In disrress
che Virginia	100	o aray	Livernool	Phipps Bros. &
sho Harry More	0 20	9 11	Cardiff	Tion Date V
bk James G. Be	03	7	t Glasgow	C Illian
bk Almira Rob'	n tig	8	7 Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
bk S. R. Ilears	e 60	7 :	7 Rosario	W.deChaneaurou
ohp Patrician	125	, ,, :	5 Cardiff	. Mess. Maritimes
bk Niphon	. 109	June	2 Cardiff	To order.
ARGENTING	r ou	0	2 of Mary	. W. Gtimaräes &
he Octavio	128	Aprile	Paysandi	Souza lr'o & Roc
BRITISH	1		/ - / yaundi	W. Ghimaride & C. Suza Ir'o & Roc. In distress To order. Sustant State of the Control of the Con
bk Magna Chart	a 1260	April	7 Cardiff	. In distance
bk Temple Bar.	. t8o8	., 1	6 Glasgow	To order
shp Viola	. 1033	,, I	8 Cardift	· Wilson, Sone & e
shp Asiana	510	,, 2	8 Greenock.	. Rio Gas Co
shp Baron Aber	1020	" 3	c Glasgow	J. G. Illius
na Longrenow .	011	0 3	o Newport .	· Monteiro Hime &
snp Atmosphere	1370	M' 3	Dakin	Wilson, Sons & C
bl. Adolayle	317	anity.	g Danumore.	Wright & Co.
bk Tiger	1028	" 1	New Cost	10 older
bk I. W	490	" ;	Pensacola	F Clamente & Co
bk Demeram	486	" i	Greenock.	LC Pachece
bg Rebecca	209	1	Liverpool.	I. & I. Peaks
shp Kua	. 1145	,, 2	Cardiff	D. Pedro !1 R P
shp Prince Rnd	1372	,, 2	Liverpool.	Norton Megaw &
bk inverneck	799	,, 2	Liverpool.	Rio Gas Co.
bk Abercarne	11037	1, 2	Cardiff	Dom Pedro II RI
lug Alney	207	" 2	Codia	do do
hk Inheritance	400	" "	New Carel	Darkinda Leone
bk Nellie Steren's	332		do	Lucueco & Co
bk Piscatagna	599	. 2	Leith	Rio Gar Co
bk Ada Brown	999	2	Cardiff	D Padro 11 DD
shp Palmas	1283	,, 2	do	Messagerice Mon
shp Lady Lisga	r 1206	,, 2	Amaterdan	For repair
shp Arrlow	1474	,, 2	Cardiff	Norton Megaw&C
bk Verona	580	. 11 3	London	A. Moss & Co.
DR Ellen H	190	June :	Cette	Berla Cotrim & C.
ble Trenene	208	**	New York	McC. Beecher & (
shn Canute	1215	" ;	Cardin	J. & J. Peake
		" '	John Marie	trotton Megaw &
FRENCII	i i			1
bk Payta bk Hippolyte bk Berville	68o	April24	Havre	Fiorita & Tavolar C. Hue J. Miranda Leone
bk Hippolyte	585	Mny 29	Cardiff	C. Hne
bk Berville	488	June :	Lisbon	J. Miranda Leone
	1 1			
GERMAN sch Heinrich	l l	Alexa	Dancan J.	J. M. Frias & Son Berla Cotrim & Co do H. N. Dreyfus Alexander Wagn Brandes & Co J da Rochae Sonz
schr Albert	112	MAT 24	R Ame	J. M. Frias & Son
bg Mette	386	wheres	Marseiller	peria Cotrim & Co
bg Ceres	288	May 2	Marseilles.	do H. N. Dreyfus Alexander Wagn Brandes & Co
bk Ocean	464	12	Cardiff	Alexander Ut-
bk Johann Carl	500	25	Hamburg.	Bronder & Co
bk Hinrike tTALIAN rlng Zio Antonio bk Aden	262	June 2	London	I da Rochae Soun
PTALLAN			1_	
ring Zio Antonio	301	Mayı	Genon	E. Cresta & Co To order
ok Aden	443	∫nne 2	Cardiff	To order
NORWEGIAN	l i	•	Character	
by St Olaf	221	june 2	Cassgow	J G Illims
bg Dagmar	187	" 2	New Carrie	10 order
NORWEGIAN bg Saphier bk St Olaf bg Dagmar bk Glinner	421	" 2	do	A Wasser II RR.
NUSSIAN bg Carl Gustav	""'	0 2	-	J G Illins To order D. Pedro II RR. A. Wagner.
bg Carl Gustav	387	May	Hamburg.	Brandes & Co.
				conduct & Co.
bg Sylphide	.240	April 22	Lisbon	To order
scar Carmen	107	May 3	Port Alegre	Newland Ir & Ca
bg Sylphide schr Carmen bk Sidney bk Angust	652	,, 25	Cardiff	To order.
ok Angust	345	" 27	Greenock	To order. Newland 11. & Co To order. Watson Ritchie &
SPANISH				
smk Guadeline	147	Mar vo	Paysands	A. Wagner A. Wagner S. Hime & Zenha Alexandre Wagner, Alex. Wagner, J. Romaguera, C. McCulloch B. &
bg Pupilla	110	April .	R. Aurer	A. Wagner
mik San Mariano	140		Mont video	A. Wagner
g Jaimito	124	. 4	Paysandi	Alexandra W.
og Indio	160	,, 6	B. Ayres	Alex. Wagner
og Chile	173	,, 11	B. Ayres	I. Romaguera
A Adeia	240	,, 15	Darien	C McCulloch B &

GOVERNMENT BONDS CIRCULATION DENOMINATION MINAL VALUE QUOTATION 1,075\$000 339,069,100\$000 335,397,100\$000 5 % 2,151,600 000 1,990,400 000 119,600 000 119,600 000 4 % 1,000 ono 600 ooo ces of Rio de Janeiro 6 % National Loan of 1868, gold... 1,220\$000 oan of 1879, gold.... 41/2 % 112 %

		(- Air	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1 "		0 000	
BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES									
CAPITAL	SHARES	SSURD	VALUE	å a	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	LAST QUOTA	LAST	DIVIDÊND
	1 H	1.58	*	PAID		REARIES FORD	TION .	AM'T	PAID
		ļ		l	BANKS 1	1.4			
33,000,000\$	40,000	A1	200	A11	Rural e Hypothecario	9,447,527\$864 2,051,768 055 1,657,274 277	284\$000 255 000	9 000	Jan 1881
	50,000	20,016	200	& All	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	1,657,274 277	237 000	10 000	Jan 1881
6,000,000	30,000	All	200	All	English (limited) Industrial e Mercantil Mercantil de Santos.	900,000\$000		Shoon	Jan 1881 Jan 1881
4,000,000	20,000	10.20	200	All	Banco Predial.	175,669 816 4,512 860	133 000	10 000	Jan 1881
£ 1,000,000	50,000	30,000	1 6 20	6 10	Banco Predial. New London and Brazilian	£ 140,000		21 6	Oct 1880
					Banco do Commercio	302,848\$701			
7,500,000	5,000 37,500	Al 14,380		All	Petropolis Macahé e Campos do do delientures	34,783 400	250 000 85 000		July 1880
15,000,000	75,000	I -	_	250\$ All	do do delientures Paulista	258,601 200	90 1/0		interest
4,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	Sorocabana	2:0,001 200	40 000	• •	June 1880
=		=	=	100\$	do do	= 1	83 070 70 020 320 000	6 %	interest
2,400,000	12,000	All	200	All	Leopoldina	-	320 000 215 000	2 000	Jan. 1881
2,000,000	10,000			All	do preferred ob	=	25 000	01/2 1/0	interest
600,000	3,300 53.325	All		Ail	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro	=	25 000 Nom. 160 000	* *nno	Oct. 1880
	=	=	-		do do with right to subsid. shs.	·-	200 000	-	-
800,000	4,000	All	200	All	S. Paulo e. Rio de Janeiro	34,600 000	17 000 Non.	616 %	Feh. 1881
4,000,000\$	6,000		200	All All	S. Christovão	64,276 465	370 000 Nom.	t3 000	Jnn. 1887
700,000	10,000	All		1000	S Paulo	=	F20 000	10	
1,200,000 540,000	3,500 6,000	All	200	Aii	Pernambico Pelotas S. Luiz do Maranhão. Porto Alegre Villa Irabel. Montevideo. Nietheroy. Bruxellas	7,471 399	10 000	ID 000	July. 1880
800,000 1,200,000	2,700	3,000 All	200	All 100\$	S. Luiz do Maranhão Porto Alegre	_	20 000 45 000		
2,000,000	6,000	All	200	All	Villa Izabel	30,163 063	195 000	5 800	Jan 1881
1,200,000	10,000			All	Nietheroy	2,800 000	1 500		
1,200,000	27,000	All All		All All	Bruxellas Carris urbanos do dehentures	_	19 000 250 000		Jan 1881
5,400,000	-	-	-			=	90 %	9 000 6 %	interest
1,800,000	6,000 1,800	All All	300\$	30c\$	União e Industria. Magé e Sapucaia. NAVIGATION COMPANIES	180,000 000	105 ono Nom.	15 000	June 1879
4,000,000\$	20,000	All	200\$	All	NAVIGATION COMPANIÉS Brazileira de Navegação. Expirito Sauto e Campos.	96,467 753	215 000	10 000	Jan 1881
600,000	3,000	All	200	160\$	Espirito Santo e Campos União Niciheroyense	300,000 000	1110 900	6 000	Jan 1881
640,000	3,200	3,168	200	411		= 1	Nom.		
£ 1,000,000	2,500 50,000	All	300	All	Amazon Steam Navigation	€ 21,321,74:4d	92 000 125 000	5 oco 9sh	Jan. 1881 Dec. 1880
150,000	750		200	100\$	Panlista Amazon Steam Navigation Fluv. do Espirito Santo (Ceará) Nacional de Navegação		100 000		
2,000,000							220 000	10 000	May 1881
8,000,000\$ 3,000,000	3,000	- All	1,000	125\$	Fidelidade	200,000\$000 300,000 000	140 000	10 000	Jan 1881 Jan 1881
2,500,000 800,000	2,500	All All	1,000	100 250	Garantia	300,000 000 156,500 000 102,660 621	130 000	6 000	Jan 1881 Jan 1881
500,000	500	All	r,000	100	Garantia Nova Permanente Nova Regeneração Confiança	35,593 963	Nom.	6 000	Jan. 1880
8,000,000	40,000	20,000	200	50	Integridade	250,000 000	62 000	2 000 4 000	Jan 1881 Jan 1881
5,000,000	50,000	25.000	100	100	Previdente	322,690 173 184,426 740	14 000 50 000	, 1 000	Jan. 1881 Dec. 1878
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	20	Alliança	- 740	50 000 25 000	5 000	— 1076
500,000\$	2,500	All	200\$	All	Gloria	70,000 000	45 000 Nom.	I 600	Jan. 1881 Dec. 1876
300,000	3,000	All All	200	All	Harmonia Mercado Nictheroyense	900 000	Nom. 7 000	3 000	Dec. 1876 June. 1880
6 750,000	37,500				GAS COMPANIRS Rio de Janeiro		250 000		
£ 75,000	7,500	36,000 All	£ 10	All	Nietheroy	-	63 000	10 °70 2 °/0	May 1881 April 1881
600,000\$	3,000	A11 600	200\$ 200	All 160\$	Transportes Marit de Say	96,544 531	126 000	9\$000 6 000	Jan. 1881
10,000,000	50,000	15,000	200	100	Bonds Maritimos	=	50 000	4 000	Jan. 1880 Jan. 1880
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All	Brazil Industrial	=	70 0 Nom.	94]]	
500,000	2,500	Ai	200	145\$	Florestal Paranaense	-	2 000		
1,200,000	6,000	5.461	200	All	Florestal Paranaense	58,793 327	Nom.	8 000	Jan. 1881
3,000,000	12,500	7,500	200	100\$	Commercio e Lavoura	90,000 000	1 000	5 000	Jan. 1881
3,000,000	6,000	All	500	150\$	Associação Commercial	-	3 000 Nom.	8 %	Jan. 1881
800,000 800,000	16,000	All	200 50 200	All	Minas de Cacanava		20 000		
1,800,000	9,000	0,000	200	50\$	Architectonica	_	81 000 Nom.	1	
4,000,000	40,000	7,500	100	70\$	Economica Auxiliar	- 244	20 000 78\$000		D-a 22
10,000,000	50,000	4,400	50 200	All All	Indust. Flum (kiosques) Pastoril Agneola e IndustriaI	37,866 000 208.497 496	Non	6 000	Dec. 1880
600,000	6,000 3,500	30, 21 All	100	All	Engenho Central de Omssana	132,870 000	Nom. Nom	5 000	Dec. 1879
700,000	- 5,500	-"	-	200\$	do obligations	- 1	200 000	8 500	May 1881

BRITISH AMATEUR ATHLETIC SPORTS

(Open to all comers) .

Will be held on the 24th proximo at the

Cricket Ground, Rua de Paysandú. The list of events is as follows:

100 yards flat race. All scratch. Steeple Chase. Hurdle Race. Handicap

Intending competitors are requested to register their name an or before the 31st. instant at Run dos Pescadores, No. 20. By order of the committee.

H. K. BRODIE, Actg. Hon, Sec.

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THE RIO NEWS

- 1881 -

With the opening of the present year, THE RIO Naws was enlarged to an eight-page sheet, and improved in every depart-ment which experience has proved to be necessary to the inte-cests of a large and influential community of English-speaking merchants and capitalists. These improvements have been chiefly effected in the

Commercial Department.

where every effort has been employed to gather reliable infor-mation and statistics and to so digest and arrange them as to best meet the needs of commercial men. In its

Financial Department

the Naws will continue to report fully the movements and state of the stock and excloring markets, thus making it a faithful index of the year's transactions. The sale of bonds and stocks will be given for each day. It will also carefully more every legislative, administrative, or private act which may it any sense affect the prolitableness or security of investments. In its

News Department

it will nius to give a full resumé of all the occurrences in this empire, and in so loing will be governed by no private interest or fear. In its news grathering it will seek to represent things just use it fands them; in its comments it will han to present its own options for which it will be willing to be held respossible at all times.

The following are n few selections from the comments with which we have been honored by our contemporaries:

From the Monitor Campista, Campos, Rio de Janciro.

From the Montior Campista, Campus, Rio de Janciro. Since its inauguration Ture Rto Naws has become important and useful not only for the impartainity and high starolard with which it treats all the topies of the slay, but also for the almada ance of local and provincian loucies of Beazil, and commercial information of the Rio de Janeiro niarket, the knowledge of which has come to be accessary to every one in our own country and the United States who would tollow the discussion of public affairs and the new in Brazil.

From the Echo Municipal, Cachoeira, São Panlo.

Besides the important articles of real interest which we find in the text, it contains an abundance of new items, which are largely devoted to this province. It contains also a special department in which the milways of the empire are exclusively

From the Auxiliador da Industria Nacional, Rio de Janeiro

From the Auxiliador da Industria Nacional, Rio de Janeiro Brazil, which lappily know what is passing in the European and American social worls, can not lowever make known what is occurring within her interior and the progress under way, implicit rather by the active forces of a splendid nature than by the fodependent effort and initiative of her soas.

From this point of view, we can not fail to render homage to the distinguished editor of Time Kto News who so faithfully transmiss to the great American Union and to the European world the state of our social life, the political and economic questions which we are now discussing, the administrative and fanancial life of our provinces, and many other items of news which are worthy of all appreciation because of the discrimination and judgment which has presided over them.

the Artista, Rio Grande.

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and respectable colony represented by the sons of powerful Albison.

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In order that we may make due retorn for the high consideration of our illustroines colleague, we place our limited service at his free disposition.—May 22, 1880.

The Rio Niews of July 15, the important English journal published in the imperial capital, is occupied with various matters, all of political and social importance, thus rendering a valuable service not only to the colony in whose interests it is specially zealous, but also to our country, appreciating without passion and with the greatest impartially those occurrences which, through its medium, are to be echoed in the old world.—July 26, 1880.

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